"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are probably rain, cooler in the interior, southerly winds, becoming southwesterly.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14.320. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1897. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Serious political riots took place in Eger Hungary, the troops were called upon to disperse the mob, and many arrests were made. An Italian officer has invented an army rifle which discharges eighty shots a minute without being removed from the shoulder. The plans for the Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile were announced. The Hon. Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, formerly Premier of New South Wales, is dead in Sydney.—Page 5.

Page 1.

The sovereigns of the great powers have replied to the Sultan, and decline to admit the Turkish pretensions in regard to Thessaly.

Francis R. Hope, an Englishman residing in New York, was drowned at Norton's point, Coney Island, yesterday. Harry Burdge and H. S. Sabine, who were members of Hope's party, had a narrow escape.

An unknown man about fifty years old was picked up in the North River and died shortly after being taken out. Some of his effects bore the initial B and monogram W. B. D. It is supposed he committed suicide.

Considerable excitement was caused last evening when a little girl's doll was run over at the corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Seventh Avenue. Spectators thought it was a baby, and made a desperate effort to rescue it, but in vain.

Page 2.

James Brooks, second mate of the ship George Stetson, is missing. He disappeared from his hotel, leaving money in the safe, two weeks ago.

Edward J. Ratcliffe, the motor accused of abusing his wife, the daughter of Peter De Lacy, was brought from Chicago last night in custody of a detective.

William H. Gates shot and killed his wife at an early hour yesterday morning in Rochester, N. Y., because she had refused to live with him. The murderer was arrested.

Coney Island did not entertain the usual Sunday crowd yesterday, and the hotel keepers blamed the morning rain. Manhattan, Brighton, and Bath Beach were crowded, as were the small parks in the city and the various bicycle roads.

A coolie, who arrived from Trinidad three weeks ago, and was robbed in this city, became despondent and jumped from the Battery pier yesterday in an attempt to commit suicide. He was rescued and sent to the hospital.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani and her party were seriously affected by the hot weather yesterday and compelled to stay indoors. Private Secretary Palmer, talking of the situation in the islands, said her Majesty and the Royalist Party still trusted in the United States and expected no aid from Japan. He ridiculed the idea of Japan annexing the islands.

Light showers fell in the Atlantic coast States yesterday and as far West as Indiana. There was a consequent drop in the temperature. The humidity, however, continued high and lessened the good effects of the showers. Many people left the city to seek cooler places. Several thousand persons desired to enter the public baths in the afternoon, but found them closed.

Page 3.

The Brighton track will open to-day for a racing season of two weeks. Many improvements have been made. The course has been widened and the awkward turns have been rounded out.

Many oarsmen were on the Harlem River yesterday and several barge parties were out. They are planning to send several crews to enter the coming regattas, but a number of enthusiastic oarsmen are out of training.

Page 5.

Capt. Dean of the Elizabeth Street Police Station made twenty-one Chinese prisoners last night, capturing them at 68 Bayard Street, where, it is charged, gambling was conducted.

The authorities of Bayport disagree with the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the matter of the death of Charles and Mrs. Lecluse. They believe he died from a fall and she from shock. The couple were buried yesterday at Sayville.

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Ceylon and India teas are said to be making inroads on the trade of China and Japan. Fred C. Williams makes a statement regarding recent legislation to secure pure teas.

Page 7.

Mrs. Nack attended both the Catholic and Presbyterian services at the Tombs yesterday. Martin Thorn sat all day in his cell reading the newspapers. Both prisoners will be arraigned in Part 1 of General Sessions this morning to plead to the indictment against them.

Holder Alonzo Tripp, farmer of Westport, Mass., died in the highway, near Fall River Saturday night, from injuries inflicted, the Fall River police believe, by Jeremiah Manchester. Manchester, a short time ago, married a woman who had been Tripp's housekeeper, and there was ill-feeling between the men on that account.

Page 8.

Julius Harburger made a bitter attack on the Raines law and its author in a speech before the Albemarle Association.

The Good Government Clubs have presented a report showing how they have worked for better Municipal Government during the past year.

The project of the Park Department to lay out a Colonial garden at the old Van Cortlandt mansion meets with the approval of the Society of Colonial Dames.

William H. Francis was held for trial yesterday on a charge of conducting a poolroom under the name of the Gazebo Club. Acting Inspector Brooks made the arrest.

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee gave out a statement yesterday giving the results of the recent revision of the rolls. Nearly 21,000 names were dropped and over 25,000 were added.

Immigrants are making some ludicrous attempts to evade the laws. Two men called at the Barge Office yesterday, and claimed the same woman as wife. Another found two wives awaiting him.

At a service for deaf-mutes yesterday an interesting feature was the "singing" of a quartet of pretty girls, all mutes, which was done gracefully with their fingers, the congregation joining in the chorus.

For the first time in its history the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society conferred degrees on six of its members Saturday. Arrangements have been completed to hold a four days' convention at Manhattan Beach.

The Western railroads, those beyond the territory of the Trunk Line Association, are hesitating about granting reduced rates to members of the Merchants' Association of this city. Western cities are protesting, fearful of losing some of their distributing trade to New York.

It was learned yesterday that the pardon granted to E. R. Carter, who confessed embezzlement from the National Bank of Commerce in 1894, was secured by his daughter, who personally petitioned President McKinley after having failed last year to secure an audience of President Cleveland.

The Rev. Dr. De Costa began a series of hot weather sermons yesterday. He reminded his hearers that the moral law is as much in force in the middle of Summer as at any other time, and urged Christians to be as upright in their actions when in the country or at the seashore as when at home.

G. V. Gress of Atlanta, Ga., told his wife not to spend the Summer in New York. She disobeyed him and he followed her and gave their ten-year-old daughter to his son to escort back to Georgia. Mrs. Gress found them on a train in Jersey City and caused the arrest of the stepson for abduction. He was released on bail.

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THE GREAT COAL STRIKE

Miners' Organizers Preparing to Make a Campaign in West Virginia.

HOPEFUL THEY WILL SUCCEED

They Realize that the Outcome of the Movement for Better Wages Depends on What Shall Be Done in the Mountain State.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—The second week of the coal miners' strike began to-day. It now gives promise of being one of the greatest wage struggles in the history of the country.

Eight days ago the coal operators in this district and the miners themselves little dreamed that within a week such an area of general suspension could be wrought as now exists in the bituminous mining region of this State. Then the mouths of the coal tipples were open and turning out daily thousands of tons of coal of the first quality.

Now, all is changed. The vast caverns are silent. On the hillsides, basking in the shade, there is an army of 18,000 unemployed, who are anxiously waiting for more to join the troops of idlers. On nearly every railroad track leading to the mines there stand empty cars, waiting for loads.

The success that has attended the movement has greatly elated the miners, and during the next few days every effort will be made to bring out the men in the few mines that are still working. This will be a difficult task, but the strikers express confidence in their ability to make the suspension complete within forty-eight hours.

From the best information obtainable the Pittsburg operators are in no hurry to have the difficulty adjusted. Many of them had stocks on railroad sidings which they held for an advance. Much of this was disposed of Saturday at a good profit. One prominent operator said to-day that it would take another week to determine the exact state of the market, and by that time a general cleaning up would have taken place. All interested will be ready to begin business on a new basis and probably at a higher price.

"This whole thing will result in a compromise," said another prominent operator. "The operators are in a position to stand it for some time, and I believe the miners are in about the same condition. It looks as if business will brighten up, and in that event the operators will be able to get better prices, and the condition of business and the condition of the miner will be simultaneously improved."

Just now the greatest obstacle in the way of success of the miner is the activity of the diggers in the West Virginia fields. They are working night and day, and are getting ready to supply all the coal that is needed.

They are repeating what they did three years ago, when a general suspension was declared. At that time there were a number of operators in the Mountain State that were on the verge of bankruptcy. The general suspension was declared, and there came a great demand for coal at prices that insured a big profit.

The operators rallied around them a large number of men whose friendship and support they have encouraged ever since. The operators profited by thousands and thousands of dollars. When the season had finished and the strike was declared a failure they balanced their books and found interesting figures in their ledgers.

They realized that they owed much of their profit to their miners and rewarded them for it. On every succeeding pay day the faithful miners were paid bonuses in the shape of gold pieces, and naturally the best of feeling prevails among the employers and employes.

This is the condition of affairs the organizers who will go into the West Virginia district this week will have to encounter. It is argued by the strikers that there are more men out in that section than there were three years ago. The organizers say they are confident of "bringing out" all the West Virginia men if they can get their ears. This failing, the railroad organizations will be appealed to. This plan of campaign has been outlined by the National officers, and the developments of the week will be watched with interest.

The miners' officials say the success of the movement depends on the action of the West Virginia miners. They argue that many men in the Pittsburg district who were not affiliated with their organization sacrificed thousands of dollars and joined it. They will tell the Mountain State diggers of the success in this district and make every effort to have them join.

There are operators in the Pittsburg district who have expressed a willingness to pay the price demanded by the miners, but the miners will not consent. They will insist that a majority of the operators in the district pay the 69-cent rate or none. This is the ultimatum of the National officials from which there is no appeal. It is known that some of the minor officials would be glad to let all the operators paying the 69-cent rate operate their mines, but this cannot be arranged, owing to the decision of the National officials, who desire to have all the surplus coal taken from the market.

LOOKING TO ARBITRATION.

Officials of Four States to Meet in Pittsburg To-day—Action of the United Labor League.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 11.—The new features in the situation to-day were the arrival of the Ohio and Indiana State Boards of Arbitration, the meeting to-night of the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania, and the report that a movement was on foot to import new men to take the places of the strikers at the Pittsburg and Chicago Company's mines.

At the United Labor League meeting sixty-three out of seventy-two labor organizations were represented. Resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging financial and moral support to the miners, and calling upon all trades unions in Western Pennsylvania to aid and assist in every possible manner in furthering the interests of the strikers.

W. H. Carney, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association, and the Rev. Winston Green, the colored preacher-miner, were appointed organizers, and ordered to begin work at once. Six more organizers will be appointed this week. Messrs. Carney and Green will hold a meeting at Fayette City to-morrow night, and on Tuesday will have charge of a meeting of miners and their wives at Gastonville. It is proposed to interest the women as well as the men in this movement.

The league also decided to send out a circular to all trades unions requesting an immediate assessment for the benefit of the miners. Previous to adjournment a telegram was received from President Simon Burns, who is in Washington, pledging the financial and moral support of the Window Glass Workers' Association.

Judge S. N. Owen of Columbus, James Bishop of Columbus, and the Hon. John Little of Xenia, Ohio, members of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration, and T. P. McCormack, and D. Frank Schmid of Indianapolis, members of the Indiana Labor Commission, arrived in the city this evening. The members of the Illinois Board of Arbitration and the Statistical Bureau of Pennsylvania are expected to-morrow.

The boards will meet in joint conference, and after hearing both sides will endeavor to secure an amicable settlement of the differences between the miners and operators.

The strikers at the mines of the Pittsburg and Chicago Gas Coal Company were greatly excited to-day over a report that Owen Crouse was in that region, and that attempts would be made to resume work with imported men.

Secretary Warner of the United Mine Workers said that if this was done there would likely be trouble, and he feared there would be a lynching.

The only news from the West Virginia field received here was that the Beechwood mine, twelve miles south of Morgantown, had started up full, and was advertising for 100 more men.

GOV. BUSHNELL'S OPINION.

He Looks for a Speedy Settlement of the Great Coal Strike.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 11.—Gov. Bushnell, speaking to-night of the coal strike, said:

"I have said to no one that I believed the miners' strike would be over in a week.

"I believe, however, from the appearance of things, that an early settlement of the difficulties is probable. This statement I base on the knowledge that nearly everyone concerned is anxious to have the trouble ended."

The Governor said he had taken some trouble to investigate the conditions of the miners of Ohio, and had found that they were barely able to get along on the small earnings which they made. For this reason he believed there certainly was some justice in their demands.

JELLICO MINERS SUFFERING.

Great Destitution Among Them—Asking for Relief.

JELLICO, Tenn., July 11.—There is great destitution among the miners in this region, many of them having large families and not knowing where the next meals are coming from. Some of the miners have gardens, and they have been able to keep their families on the vegetables they raise.

Relief committees recently sent abroad to get help have returned and report that they have met with poor success. Committees are to be sent to the East Tennessee districts in hope that aid may be obtained there. The miners and operators have had no meetings since May, and there does not seem to be the slightest prospect for an amicable adjustment of the wage question.

The men at these mines have had little work for nearly two years.

Ohio Miners Who Will Not Strike.

MASSILLON, Ohio, July 11.—The mass meeting of miners held at Dillonvale for the purpose of inducing the Wheeling and Lake Erie miners there to join the union failed. The men refused to join. They will not, however, resume work because of fear of the union men, it is said. Several prominent officers of the union were present at the meeting.

Reinforcements in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 11.—To-morrow morning 1,600 miners who have been working in the Springfield district will refuse to return to work. This action was decided upon this afternoon at a delegate meeting held three miles from the city, attended by over 100 delegates and 500 other mine workers. Only three mines were not represented.

TO AID THE STRIKING MINERS.

Central Labor Union Expresses Sympathy and Appropriates $100.

The coal miners' strike was a principal feature of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union. The meeting was nearing an end when Delegate George H. Warner of the machinists said: "Before we leave it will be only proper if we take some action on behalf of the striking miners who are engaged in a struggle in five States for better conditions. We ought to extend our sympathy and financial support to them. I move that we take action, and that President Ratchford of the United Mine Workers of America be made to understand that the Central Labor Union will do all in its power to assist the miners."

Delegate Daniel Harris, who is also President of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor with which the miners were affiliated, said he was not in favor of sending resolutions of moral support unless the Central Labor Union could send financial support, for that would be like mustard without the beef.

Delegate Warner said the machinists were willing to contribute. "So are our unions," exclaimed a dozen other delegates.

Delegate Harris went on to say, "If the Central Labor Union can do anything to show that it is willing to aid the miners, let it do so now. We know the situation. Immigrants have come pouring in from other countries, and are driving American workers out of existence. The miners in this country are worse off than those of any other country. The time is fast coming when there will be a tremendous struggle between the moneyed classes and the people all over the country."

"The Central Labor Union should now stand up to champion these oppressed miners. It is the first central body, and it ought to take the initiative and show an example for others. Every workman ought to sympathize with the miners. Their homes are hovels with no flooring, and their staple food is Indian meal. Their children are barefooted even in midwinter.

"The speeches of our representatives during the Queen's jubilee celebrations referring to the prosperity of this country were disgusting to those who know the condition of the working people. I move that with a resolution endorsing this that Central Labor Union contributes $100 to aid the strikers."

Delegate Warner suggested that the Central Labor Union should wait until the strikers issued an appeal for aid, but other delegates urged immediate action.

Delegate Daly of the metal polishers moved that the amount be raised to $200, and said his union would give $50.

Delegate Warner proposed in good faith that all the delegates should take their watches and jewelry, pawn them, and send the money to the strikers.

Warner's suggestion was received with cheers and applause, but the delegates thought it was not yet necessary to act upon it. The motion to appropriate $100 was carried, and Secretary John J. Pallas was instructed to telegraph the fact to President Ratchford. It was also resolved to ask the newspapers to open their columns for subscriptions for the striking miners.

After the meeting Secretary Pallas sent the following telegram to Mr. Ratchford in Pittsburg: "I am instructed by the Central Labor Union to convey to you the assurance of its hearty co-operation and support in the magnificent fight you are making against tyranny and oppression, and as an earnest of its good wishes we beg you to accept $100, which our treasurer will forward."

BABY UNDER THE WHEELS.

Little Girl Stood Crying and Spectators Thought a Child's Life Had Been Crushed Out.

At the corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Seventh Avenue Policeman McCartley of the mounted squad about dusk last evening observed a team of horses attached to a light wagon coming rapidly down the avenue. He saw that the horses were beyond the control of the driver.

Just as he started to intercept them, a little girl, carrying a baby half as large as herself, went to cross the street directly in front of the horses, then not five rods away. A dozen persons shouted at once to the child, which bewildered her so that she stood still in the middle of the street. A seedy looking man, with unkempt beard and dirty face sprang into the street to stop the horses and was knocked down.

At last the girl started to run, but she tripped on the baby's dress and fell, but scrambled to her feet and ran, leaving the baby lying directly in the path of the horses.

In vain the driver tugged at the lines. McCartley dashed forward, and leaning far over the saddle, tried to snatch up the little bundle in the street, but it was too late. In another instant the horses hoofs were upon it, and the wheels passed over its body.

With a groan the horrified spectators rushed forward, but the policeman waved them back. He tenderly lifted the little bundle and found that it was only a doll baby. It was not damaged much, and was placed in the arms of the little girl who stood crying on the sidewalk.

WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL

Conferrees of the House and Senate Come to Agreements as to Many Minor Matters.

IMPORTANT ITEMS IN DOUBT

Reported, However, that the Prospect Is Good for a Settlement of All Differences — Impossible to Say How Long the Conference Will Last.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The conferrees on the Tariff bill held a four-hour session to-day. The anxiety to reach a complete agreement as early as possible induced them to meet on Sunday, and to-night both the House and Senate conferrees appear satisfied with the progress that has been made.

Several hundred of the minor amendments have been agreed upon, many of them mere changes of phraseology, and on a large majority of these the House conferrees naturally have yielded.

None of the real important problems in the bill, however, has been solved. All of them have received more or less consideration, and there has been a free exchange of opinions. The temper and disposition of the Senate and House conferrees on these important matters have in this way been ascertained. In several cases the conferrees are very close to an agreement.

Both sides, so one of the conferrees said to-night, show a "commendable spirit of conciliation," and, while in several instances each side seems to be holding out strongly for its contention as to rates, there has not yet appeared anything which has portended such difficulty as will not in time be surmounted.

There is the best of reasons for believing that several of the main points of contention will be compromised. This is believed to be true especially of lumber, hides and wool, and possibly sugar, though on the sugar the House conferrees are standing particularly firm for their schedule.

On the subject of reciprocity the drift of opinion seems to be in the direction of the Senate substitute, but with a leaning toward certain of the House provisions. It is considered probable that the list of articles which can be used as bases for reciprocity treaties will be broadened, and that the Senate provision requiring the ratification of the treaties will be discarded.

Several of the eminent lawyers in both branches of Congress question the constitutionality of the power conferred upon the President by the Senate reciprocity provision.

The stamp tax on bonds and stocks provided for in one of the Senate amendments has not yet been accepted. The revenue promised by it furnishes a strong argument for its acceptance, in view of the heavy anticipatory importations, and there is talk of widening its scope, so as to tax not only actual transfers, but also all recorded sales.

The need of revenue also furnishes a strong argument for the restoration of the House rates on imported tobacco.

It is impossible to predict when a final agreement will be reached, and, although various dates are given as to the length of time the bill will remain in conference, ranging from Tuesday to a week from to-morrow, one of the most influential of the conferrees said to-night that all estimates were necessarily pure guesswork. He said the decisions on the matters of transcendent importance in the bill were so interdependent that an ultimate decision on one might involve a complete agreement on the others, and this final agreement might come at any time after the rest of the matters of secondary importance were out of the way.

When the report is completed, it at once will go to the House, where it is not likely that more than one day will be allowed for debate. The anxiety to get the bill on the statute books and the great loss of revenue involved in each twenty-four hours' delay, it is argued, justify the Republican managers in declining to give more than a single day for discussion.

A NEW RELIGION FOR JAPAN.

Her Students Propose to Cull the Best from Christianity, Buddhism, and Confucianism.

TACOMA, Washington, July 11.—W. N. Coler of the New York banking firm of Coler & Company, is here en route home from a fifteen months' tour around the world. He spent several weeks in Tokio, Japan, and to-day said:

"In Japan there is much talk of getting up a new religion. Japanese students and thinkers are studying religion as a practical problem, which they believe will throw much light on the question they are now asking: 'Why the West has gone so far ahead of the East in civilization?'"

They are reaching the conclusion that strict morality has much to do with it, and a large body of advanced thinkers are seriously considering the proposition of getting up a new religion.

It is proposed to do this by dissecting Christian and Buddhist religions and Confucianism, and uniting the best doctrines and principles of each into the new system.

"Tokio and other Japanese cities all their religions are being liberally discussed. I think they are getting to the point of believing that the Christian religion is the most civil of them all, though believing in the principle of evolution and improvement."

Mr. Coler believes that the result of missionary work in India, China, and Japan has been to detach many Orientals among thinking classes from Buddhism, and make them free thinkers, who will readily attach themselves to a new religion embracing the best points of the religions named.

DOG TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

Grieved Over the Loss of His Master, Who Recently Was Drowned.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 11.—What apparently was a case of premeditated suicide on the part of a dog occurred here last night. On the night of June 22 "Matt" Madison, a "man about town," was drowned.

Tip, his dog, was with him, and refused to leave the spot until the body was recovered. Afterward the dog acted as guard over the body, and moaned and howled in the greatest distress. Ever since the burial the dog has suffered from the deepest melancholia.

Last night Tip ran through the saloon and clubroom above which Madison frequented, barking and looking for his master. Finally, he ran up the stairs to the flat roof of the building, stood squarely upon the edge of the roof, and leaped to the brick-paved street below. The fall broke his back, and bystanders, who watched the proceedings with the greatest concern, put him out of his pain.

The dog and his master had been inseparable in life, and it is believed by many that the dog deliberately ended his own life because his load of grief was greater than he could bear.

To Resume with Non-Union Men.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—Work will be resumed to-morrow morning at the Crescent Tin Plate Works with non-union men. The company says it is willing to pay the wages fixed by the scale, but will not sign it. Something like a dozen non-union men have been imported, and it is expected that many of the old men will accept work at the company's terms. It is believed there may be trouble at the works in the morning.

A $100,000 Blaze in Berlin, N. H.

BERLIN, N. H., July 11.—A fire which originated from a hot box completely destroyed a large saw and grist mill and their contents, connected with the immense plant of the Berlin Mills Company early this morning, entailing a loss of fully $100,000. The property is insured for $100,000. The mills will be rebuilt.

DROWNED AT CONEY ISLAND

Party of Bathers Meet with Disaster at Norton's Point—One Perished—Two Saved.

FRANCIS R. HOPE THE VICTIM.

The Cries of the Drowning Men Attract a Great Crowd—Several Were Being Carried Out by the Current When Help Arrived.

Francis R. Hope, thirty-six years old, of 174 West Tenth Street, a bookkeeper in the employ of the Sunlight Soap Company, at the corner of Hudson and Harrison Streets, was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing off Heinemann's pier at Norton's Point, Coney Island. Hope was one of a party who went in a rowboat to the scene of the accident from Gravesend Beach. The party included H. S. Sabine of 174 West Tenth Street, Thomas McGee of 88 Washington Place, Harry Burdge of 2 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, William Kaenig of 174 West Tenth Street, Miss Walsh, sixteen years of age, and her brother Irving of Gravesend Beach, ten years old.

The party went into the water, using the boat as a float. Hope, Sabine, and Burdge, although not expert swimmers, swam farther out from the beach than the others did.

Suddenly Hope was seen to throw up his hands. He felt the strong current dragging him out to sea, and calling to the others, who were some distance behind him, warned them to go back, but they were already in the grasp of the current, and, despite their frantic efforts, were being rapidly dragged out when their cries for help were heard on the shore.

Hope sank almost immediately, and his disappearance so unnerved Burdge and Sabine that after uttering cries for help they, too, went down.

The cries of the other members of the party soon attracted a large crowd of bathers, and attempts were at once made to rescue the drowning men. Elijah Snedeker, a nephew of Capt. Heinemann, finally succeeded in rescuing Burdge, while Kaenig, after several attempts, got Sabine ashore. Hope did not rise once after going down. Repeated attempts were made to find his body by diving. James McBride, a fireman of Engine Company 53 of Brooklyn, after diving a score of times, finally found the body, and, with the aid of ropes, it was brought to the beach. Hope had been dead for some time. The body was brought to this city.

The drowned man had come to this country from England two years ago and had no relatives here.

UNKNOWN FOUND DROWNING

Supposed that "W. B. D." Committed Suicide—Piece of "Little Davy's" Firecracker in His Pocket.

An unknown man who evidently intended to commit suicide was found struggling in the water at the foot of Eighty-first Street, North River, at an early hour yesterday by Albert and Louis Hapst of 50 West End Avenue. They shouted for help, and Policeman McCormick of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and Albert Hermann of 25 West Sixty-fifth Street and Cornelius Cummings of 168 Amsterdam Avenue responded to the call. The drowning man was quickly got to the pier with the aid of a small boat, but he was unconscious. A "hurry call" was sent to Roosevelt Hospital, but when Dr. Creevy arrived the man was dead.

The body was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and when the clothing was searched there was found in the inner coat pocket a square piece of note paper carefully folded which contained half of a burned fire cracker.

On the outside in ink was written these words: "Little Davy's Firecracker, July 6, '96," and on the inner side, in ink, "Davy's firecracker," and below, in pencil, were these words: Tied to closet door previous to leaving for Granby."

There were two other pieces of linen note paper written over in pencil, one of them reading:

"No children run to lisp their sire's return, or climb his knees the envied kiss to share."

The writing seemed to be that of a refined, educated woman.

An empty purse and 6 cents, a gold stickpin, and a tie holder marked with the initial "B" were found in the pockets, and on the dock a few feet from the stringpiece lay a grapevine wood cane having half a dozen round silver bands and a medallion representing the head of a Roman soldier. One of the plates bore the monogram "W. B. D."

The man was about fifty years old, weighed about 180 pounds, and was about 6 feet in height. The body was removed to the Morgue by order of the Coroners' office.

Young Man Drowned at Inwood.

William Klug, twenty-eight years old, who lived at 14 East First Street, was drowned while bathing yesterday afternoon in McCreary's Pond, at Inwood-on-the-Hudson. Klug, with Herman Flegach and William Wassman, both of whom live at 14 East First Street, and who boarded with Klug, went to the pond on a fishing excursion. The men decided to have a swim, and soon after entering the water Klug suddenly threw up his hands and sank. His body was not recovered until evening.

Boy Drowned in North River.

William O'Connor, fifteen years old, of 53 East Tenth Street, was drowned in the slip at the foot of West Eighty-third Street yesterday afternoon. With Lorenzo Wohlhagen of 110 Fourth Avenue and Charles P. Lutz, thirteen years old, of 39 West Twenty-eighth Street, O'Connor left home for a swim in the North River. After the boys had been in some time O'Connor called for help. The other boys swam to his assistance, but he went down. His body was not recovered.

Drowning Case at South Beach.

Albert Gefesen, aged twenty, of 69 Zabriski Street, Jersey City, was drowned while bathing at the Waldorf, South Beach, S. I., yesterday afternoon. The body was recovered at 7 o'clock by Lifesaver Julius Almsteadt. William Engest, a friend of the drowned man, was also bathing, but did not miss Gefesen.

Joseph Klucke's Escape.

Joseph Klucke, thirteen years of age, of 322 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, fell from a pier at Canarsie yesterday afternoon, and but for two bystanders would have been drowned. Klucke was going down the third time when he was pulled out. His condition is serious.

Captain of Iceboat Drowned.

James Kent, forty-six years of age, Captain of the iceboat Hercules, which is lying at the Pier Street dock at Yonkers, fell into the Hudson yesterday morning while pumping out his boat and was drowned. His body was recovered several hours later. Capt. Kent leaves a wife and four small children.

Dived Upon a Stick and Died.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 11.—Gersham Vansinderin, nineteen years old, was drowned this afternoon while bathing, with a number of companions, in the Neshanic Creek. Vansinderin had dived in the water head first several times, and the last time he failed to appear. After a half hour's search the body was recovered. Vansinderin had struck a protruding stick in diving. It entered his eye and passed into the brain.

CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Congregation Was Dismissed Just as the Flames Broke Out at New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 11.—The Upper New Rochelle Methodist Episcopal Church, on the White Plains road, four miles from this village, was destroyed by fire to-night.

The pastor, the Rev. W. Wardell, had just dismissed the congregation at 9 o'clock, and was about to leave the church when the fire broke out. The church was lighted by a large chandelier in the centre. This supported a number of kerosene lamps. The chandelier was raised and lowered by means of a rope running through a pulley from the ceiling. As the sexton was lowering the chandelier the rope broke. The burning oil from the broken lamps set fire to the cushions in the pews.

A number of the congregation were standing in the lobby and in front of the church. The women screamed when they saw the blaze, and the men ran in and made an attempt to put out the flames. While engaged in this work Henry Seabricht had his hands badly burned and his eyebrows singed off. The fire burned too rapidly for the few workers, and in a few minutes the whole building was in flames.

The church was located outside the village limits, and there was no fire department and no water. An engine company from New Rochelle went to the scene, but, because of lack of water, could do nothing except endeavor to save adjoining property, in which it was successful. The water for this purpose was obtained from a well thirty feet deep. The only thing saved from the church was a small pipe organ.

The loss is estimated at $6,000, on which there is an insurance of $5,000. The church was the oldest in Westchester County.

HAIL EIGHT INCHES DEEP.

Storm About Massilon, Ohio, That Did Great Damage to Growing Crops.

MASSILLON, Ohio, July 11.—A severe storm visited this section Saturday evening. Hailstones as large as walnuts fell, and in some places the ground was covered to a depth of eight inches.

Corn and vegetables were almost ruined.

After the storm farmers brought buckets full of hail to town for exhibition.

STORM AT ELMER, N. J.

Great Damage to the Crops in the Surrounding Country.

ELMER, N. J., July 11.—There was a terrible thunder storm here this afternoon. Great damage is reported from all surrounding farming sections. Crops are said to have been blown down by the wind and crushed in the earth by the heavy downpour of rain. Here the streets were flooded and the lightning was vivid and continuous. Many trees were struck, but fortunately no buildings suffered. So violent was the storm that many families fled to their cellars in fear that their houses would be blown down.

Tornado in Ohio.

LIMA, Ohio, July 11.—A tornado passed over the oil fields between here and St. Mary's last night. Many derricks were blown down, entailing a heavy loss. No lives were lost.

KANSAS WOMEN AND TRAMPS.

Farmers' Wives Tell the Lazy Wanderers to Work or Starve.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 11.—"Go to the harvest field and work or starve." This is the reply that the women of Kansas give to the hordes of tramps that are crossing Kansas, and who appear at their doors and ask for bread.

Farmers are appealing for help to save their wheat, offering as much as $2 a day for labor, but the wandering outcasts refuse to work. Now the people, as if by a thoroughly organized system, refuse to give them bread until they earn it by the sweat of their brows.

DYING MAN WANTED HERE.

DENVER, July 11.—Inspector O'Brien of New York City has sent the Denver police a photograph of John Murphy, alias "Jack" McKenna, who is wanted in New York to answer a charge that he is a pickpocket.

With the photograph is a letter asking if the "Jack" McKenna, who was shot through the kidneys at "Joe" Lowe's resort, near Denver, several weeks ago, and is now at death's door at St. Anthony's Hospital, is the one wanted in New York.

"Bat" Masterson, who is intimately acquainted with the dying man, says he is the man wanted in New York.

A NEW GAS DISCOVERED.

CARSON, Nev., July 11.—Carson is much excited over the discovery of a new gas which is being tested at Evan Williams's residence. Wood is converted into a species of charcoal. Water is dropped on this coal, and then it is lighted. It has been used in lamps and stoves with success, and is also used in bicycle lamps.

A piece of the substance as big as a pea will burn five hours, and five cents' worth will last thirty-six hours.

The flame is as bright as an electric light, but is soft, and has no shadow. The gas is not deadly, and is non-explosive.

SAT DOWN ON HIS RAZOR.

SALEM, N. J., July 11.—Charles Steinater, a young man of this place, met with a curious accident last night, which came near causing his death.

Late yesterday afternoon he shaved himself. He was in a hurry to go out, and laid the razor on the bed. Last night after returning home, he sat down on the bed and the razor blade was driven into his leg between the knee and the thigh.

Steinater feared his friends would laugh at him, and taking a common needle and some white cotton thread, he sewed up the wound. It continued to bleed, and the flow was almost fatal before his condition was discovered and a doctor called. He is still in danger of death.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high off the South Florida and North Pacific coasts. A ridge of high pressure extends from Texas to Manitoba. The storm has moved from Lake Erie to the St. Lawrence Valley, increasing in intensity, 3.26 inches of rain being reported from Rochester, which is the heaviest ever recorded at that station for the same time. A trough of low pressure extends from Arizona to Assiniboia. Rain has fallen in the Middle Mississippi Valley and in all districts eastward to the Atlantic coast. The temperature has risen in the Lower Missouri Valley and on the middle slope, has remained nearly stationary in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and has generally fallen elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	71	69	76
6 A. M.	70	67	74
9 A. M.	75	68	72
12 M.	82	73	79
4 P. M.	84	76	81
6 P. M.	83	77	81
9 P. M.	77	75	79
12 P. M.	74	72	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	77⅞
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1896	78
Corresponding date for last 20 years	74

SOVEREIGNS TO THE PORTE

They All Second the Austro-Hungarian Emperor and Decline to Admit Turkish Pretensions.

THE KAISER SENDS REGRETS

Proposition to Send Reinforcements to Crete Not Encouraged by the Powers—Indications that the Sultan Intends to Hold Thessaly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11.—Queen Victoria, Emperor William, Emperor Nicholas, President Faure, and King Humbert have replied to the telegrams received by them from the Sultan, and all give advice similar to that sent by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Emperor William says in substance that he regrets his inability to dissociate himself from the views held by the other powers.

Replies to the circular of the Turkish Government to the powers relative to the frontier question have also been received by the Ambassadors. They all decline to admit the Turkish pretension.

The Porte has sent another circular to the powers proposing that, in view of the disturbed condition existing in Crete, Turkey send reinforcements to the island. To this the powers have also replied, endeavoring to dissuade the Porte from such a step.

This proposal on the part of the Turkish Government is held to indicate that the Sultan does not intend to yield in regard to the frontier question.

LONDON, July 12.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says the Sultan's telegram to Emperor William asked the Emperor "to consider the representations made by the Turkish Ambassador at the German Foreign Office and to support them in the European concert."

Emperor William replied that he would "examine these representations in a friendly spirit," but abstained from giving any assurance of his aid.

NO COERCIVE MEASURES.

Correspondent of The Chronicle Sees an Important Document.

LONDON, July 12.—The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent says:

"I have just seen an important communication from the Foreign Minister of one of the great powers, declaring that no power is inclined to undertake coercive measures to bring about a settlement between Greece and Turkey."

NEVER HOPED TO HOLD THESSALY.

M. Stolloff on the Porte's Pretensions—Ferdinand Wouldn't Be King Yet.

ROME, July 11.—The Italia publishes a report of an interview with M. Stolloff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, in which he says that he is convinced that Turkey never believed in the possibility of her holding Thessaly.

M. Stolloff also says that Prince Ferdinand has no present intention of proclaiming himself King of Bulgaria, but that this would come with the settlement of affairs between Turkey and Greece.

TWENTY ACRES OF FIRE.

Lightning Strikes an Oil Tank at Olean, N. Y.—A Destructive Conflagration.

OLEAN, N. Y., July 11.—Lightning struck a four thousand-barrel oil tank two miles north of here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A cannon was procured and shots fired at the surrounding tanks to allow the oil to escape and prevent other tanks exploding.

The escaping oil became ignited, and now twenty acres of oil are burning.

Booms are being built to prevent the spread of the burning oil and to keep it out of the river. The loss will be large.

PASTOR'S DAUGHTER ACCUSED.

Atlanta Congregation Sides with an Alleged Thief—Accuser Present in Church and Deserted.

ATLANTA

HOT WAVE PARTLY BROKEN

Showers and Falling Temperature Bring Relief to Suffering Thousands in New York.

THE HUMIDITY REACHES 98

Trains and Excursion Boats Crowded with People Fleeing from the Torrid Streets of New York—Public Baths Closed.

Showers and a falling of temperature came as a blessing to all sections of the coast, from Boston to Norfolk, and to the interior as far as Indianapolis. If New Yorkers did not thoroughly appreciate the boon, it was because the streets were hotter than the official register in the Weather Bureau's tower on lower Broadway recorded, and because there was a great deal of humidity to rob the charitably inclined temperature of its bounties. This would account for a number of cases of prostration that were reported, though it quite often happens that stimulants act as an efficient ally to the conditions of weather in overcoming humanity.

The official thermometer recorded the following temperatures during the day:

3 A. M.	69°
6 A. M.	67°
9 A. M.	68°
12 M.	73°
3 P. M.	76°
6 P. M.	77°
9 P. M.	75°

The highest temperature was 80° at 2 P. M., indicating a remarkable jump immediately after noon, or one of 7°, and then after 2 o'clock a fall of 4° during the next hour.

The humidity reached the very high point of 98 per cent. at 8 A. M., but that was immediately following the shower, and was not an observable condition. It fell rapidly after that, and during the afternoon it was 75 to 80 per cent.; it was at the latter point at 8 P. M.

There was a shower at 12:30 A. M., and another that commenced shortly before 7 A. M., and continued till 9 A. M. The entire water fall, however, was slight, being only one-tenth of an inch.

Easterly breezes prevailed in the morning, but they were very light. They hauled to the south in the afternoon, being shifty between southeast and southwest, and increasing steadily in freshness, till they attained a velocity measured at twenty-five or twenty-six miles an hour. They brought hot winds from the southwest, but the humidity was dispersed at the same time.

The sky was overcast during the afternoon, and dark clouds that speeded along over the Jersey hills seemed to portend a refreshing shower bath, but the sun set behind them without the looked-for sprinkle.

The usual crowds of Summer Sunday outers made off by trains and excursion boats. The parks were resorted to by many. The greater liberty allowed on the grass of Battery Park was duly appreciated, and whole families lolled about enjoying the breezes that found their shady lounging places.

The public baths, of which there are fifteen on the two rivers, and at the Battery, were closed as customary on Sunday afternoon, that the employes may have a half-holiday. During the morning about 20,000 persons patronized them. In the afternoon thousands not familiar with the arrangement were turned away disappointed. The suggestion is made that the employes should take their "days off" separately, and during the week, and not on the day of all others that the greatest number of people desire to and are able to avail themselves of the baths.

Owing to the intolerably hot quarters at the Barge Office, in which detained immigrants are kept, the immigration officials are utilizing the Ellis Island ferryboat, John G. Carlisle, as a detention pen in the day time, the immigrants returning to the Barge Office to sleep at night.

There were showers yesterday throughout the eastern part of the United States, and a general fall in the temperature of from 10 to over 20 degrees. At Oswego, N. Y., there was a fall of 22 degrees.

FORT PLAIN, July 11.—John C. Nellis, an aged veteran, while at work in the town of Palatine, was prostrated by the heat yesterday and died without regaining consciousness.

CANAJOHARIE, July 11.—Daniel Lambert, aged fifty years, a veteran of the war, was overcome by heat yesterday while working in the hay field near Sprakers, N. Y., and died soon afterward.

A New Jersey Printer's Death.

TRENTON, July 11.—Benjamin Godshalk, a printer, on account of the heat, was unable to sleep. He took laudanum to induce sleep, and took too much. The doctors labored with him for several hours, but were unable to save his life.

Deaths in This State.

OSWEGO, July 11.—Peter Kellar and Thomas Lanning, farmers, living a few miles from here, dropped dead from the heat yesterday afternoon.

SUICIDE OF AN "L" GUARD.

William Gibson Hanged Himself from a Beam in His Cellar.

William W. Gibson, forty-eight years old, who had been a guard on the Third Avenue Elevated Road for fourteen years, committed suicide by hanging early yesterday morning at his home, 43 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. He had complained of the heat for several days, but retired at 11 o'clock Saturday night in seeming good health and spirits.

He arose yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, as was his custom, and for some time afterward was heard moving about in the kitchen. At 7 o'clock his brother found him in the cellar dangling from a beam by a piece of clothes line.

The body was still warm. It is believed that the intense heat had affected his mind.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Brewers at Odds—Complaint Against East River Bridge Contractors.

The subject of the fight between brewers who belong to the Knights of Labor and to the American Federation of Labor came up yesterday before the Central Labor Union.

The Knights of Labor brewers had got a federation man discharged from a brewery, and would not recognize a federation man's working card. Knights also worked for lower wages than federation men. There was a long discussion over the quarrel, and it was finally referred to the Grievance Committee to try and effect an amicable settlement between the two organizations.

Delegate William J. O'Brien said that he had gone to the Commissioners of the East River Bridge, and complained that the contractors of the bridge were paying their men less than the prevailing rates of wages and were working them more than eight hours a day, in violation of the law.

The Commissioners, he said, replied that it would be detrimental to the public interests if they were now to interfere in the matter, and William G. Choate, counsel to the Commissioners, expressed the opinion that the Commissioners were not agents for the State nor for any of its municipalities.

Mr. O'Brien continued: "If they are not the agents of the State or of the municipality, who are they. They are the agents, and I will prove it in the courts, where I intend taking the matter. I have already asked Controller Fitch to withhold payment from the contractors."

The Stogiemaker's Label.

The Central Labor Union yesterday received a letter from the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly asking it to reconsider the action it had taken some time ago declaring that the Stogiemakers' League was not entitled to the blue label of the Cigarmakers' International Union. Delegate Harris of the Cigarmakers, said he was in favor of giving the stogiemakers another kind of label, because stogiemakers were paid only from $1.50 to $2 per thousand for making stogies. The meeting decided not to reconsider its action, but to inform the Stogie and Cigarmakers' League that it could get a hearing as to its claims to use the blue label.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's 23d St. Ferry.

Places the unequaled facilities of that great line at the doors of Upper New York.—Adv.

LILIUOKALANI AND HAWAII.

Private Secretary Palmer on the ex-Queen's Claims and Her Plans.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii and her party spent all the day yesterday in her apartments at the Hotel Albemarle trying to keep cool. They are not accustomed to such warm weather, even in the Summer months in the Hawaiian Islands, said her private secretary, Julius A. Palmer, the maximum temperature there being about 81 degrees, while the temperature was generally in the seventies. "Her Majesty," he said, "can endure the cold of the Winters here much better than the heat of the Summers."

Mr. Palmer could not tell what her programme was for to-day.

With regard to Liliuokalani's plans for the future, Mr. Palmer explained, he could say very little. "The party left Washington unexpectedly, because the Queen wished to avoid publicity. She makes her plans for her movements from week to week, and sometimes from day to day."

When asked whether she would do anything further in pressing her claims, Mr. Palmer replied that she would rest on the statement of her case which she made to the Department of State on June 17. That was the only official statement she had ever made or authorized since her arrival in this country last September.

Mr. Palmer continued: "In common with the Hawaiian people her Majesty still looks to the United States as the author of the present situation and the only power to take any action. All the talk of union between Japan and the Royalist Party or of an attempt to make England interfere is utterly without foundation.

"I speak from experience with the Hawaiian people, although I do not live there. Their feeling is that the United States can do no wrong, and it is due to this feeling that the present condition of things continues.

"It stands to reason that 40,000 people with 10,000 qualified voters, would never have yielded country, treasury, and arsenal without a shot to 2,000 people and less than 700 voters except it was out of perfect confidence in the power that was back of that minority."

Mr. Palmer ridiculed the idea of Japan annexing Hawaii. "That scare," he said, "was got up for political purposes by the present ring in power, on the same principle that a man who wants to sell his house tells a desirable purchaser that some one else wants to buy it. The present rulers of Hawaii, it is true, are afraid of the large numbers of Japanese, and there are at present 25,000 of them there, becoming too autocratic. There is no danger of annexation by Japan."

Mr. Palmer was asked whether, in case Liliuokalani's protest to the State Department should be ignored by the Government, she would make any appeal to the people of the United States. He replied that neither the Queen nor he would say anything upon the subject.

Ex-Queen to See "Captain Cook."

The Madison Square Garden Amphitheatre will be in a blaze of glory to-night, as ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii has signified her intention of accepting the invitation of the management of the new Hawaiian comic opera, "Captain Cook," and will, with her suite, occupy a box at the first performance of the opera. The box will be fittingly draped with the Hawaiian flag, and the whole house made gay with flags and bunting in honor of the occasion.

MATE BROOKS IS MISSING.

Disappeared from a Hotel, Leaving Money in the Safe—Once Crazed by Hardships at Sea.

James Brooks, the second mate of the ship George Stetson, is among the missing. The ship arrived here from Hawaii June 27, and Mr. Brooks put up at Sweet's Hotel, corner of Fulton and South Streets. Two days later he started to go up town to a dentist, and before going deposited an envelope, supposed to contain $300, in the hotel's safe. He has not been seen since.

Brooks has some property in San Francisco, where a sister lives. He was formerly on the ship Belle O'Brien, wrecked near the English coast during a storm in November, 1895. The boat in which he and two sailors put off from her became separated from the boats containing the others of the crew, and they were adrift ten days without food. One of the seamen became crazy and jumped overboard. Brooks and the remaining sailor were picked up by a steamship bound for Baltimore.

The sailor died on the steamship and Brooks was taken to a hospital in Baltimore demented. He came out recovered at the end of three months, and after a short visit to New York went to San Francisco to attend to his property, and subsequently shipped to Japan. Thence he went to the Island of Kuhului, one of the Hawaiian group, where he joined the Stetson.

Night Clerk Schafer at Sweet's Hotel knew Brooks well, and has notified the police of his disappearance.

RATCLIFFE BROUGHT HERE.

The Actor Accused of Assault Arrives from Chicago.

Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, who was was arrested in Chicago about ten days ago on an indictment found here, charging him with assault in the second degree, was brought to this city at 11:10 o'clock last night in the custody of Detective McConville, and was locked up at Police Headquarters. The arrest was made on the charge of the prisoner's wife, who is the daughter of Peter De Lacy, in which he is accused of brutally beating her on the night of June 12 last. Immediately after the assault Ratcliffe left this city for Chicago.

SHOT HIS MAN BY MISTAKE.

Farmer Holman of Garden City Thought Frank Was a Burglar.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 11.—John Holman, a farmer of Garden City, shot his hired man this morning, mistaking him for a burglar. Holman was awakened about 2 o'clock, and looking out saw that a ladder had been placed alongside the house and a man was about to ascend. He fired at the man, who screamed and ran away.

Search was made in all directions and this afternoon Constable Fred Gildersleeve found the man lying in a corn field. He proved to be a Slav named Frank who was employed by Holman as a farm hand. The man was brought to Hempstead and locked up. The bullet was found to have inflicted a flesh wound and was extracted.

Frank says he was told by Mr. Holman to be sure and return to the house before midnight. It was almost 2 when he reached the farm, and not wanting to disturb Mr. Holman, who had retired, he started to climb into the house.

Fatal July 4 Celebration.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., July 11.—While celebrating, July 4, Freddy Hebling exploded a blank cartridge, and a part of the charge lodged in his hand between the thumb and forefinger. The wound was treated, and apparently healed. Friday night symptoms of lockjaw appeared, and early this morning the boy died. He was a son of Charles Hebling, a business man of Main Street, and was thirteen years of age.

Alfred C. Lewis Dies in Washington.

ONEONTA, N. Y., July 11.—Alfred C. Lewis, one of the largest property holders and one of the best-known business men of Oneonta, died at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., this evening. He was one of the lessees of Willard's Hotel in Washington, and owned the Central Hotel and half a dozen business blocks here. He was Democratic candidate for Assembly in 1891.

Rumor of Good News for Hastings.

It was reported in Brooklyn yesterday that Joseph Hastings, the Postmaster of Sayville, who was sentenced by Judge Benedict in 1895 to serve six and a half years in the penitentiary for embezzlement, had received a commutation of two years of his sentence.

Two Mighty Continents.

North and South America, beside Guatemala, the West Indies, Australia, and even Europe, are the fields of usefulness in which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has demonstrated its value as an antidote to malaria, and as a remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, biliousness, nervousness, and loss of appetite and sleep. The inhabitants, the medical men of these countries, have spoken in no uncertain tones concerning the efficacy of the great household remedy.

NO PLACE LIKE NEW YORK

Noises Which Disturb the Slumber of Citizens to be Summarily Silenced.

SAFETY AND PEACE ARE HERE

Rest to be Undisturbed by Bells, Cries, Whoops, Shrieks, or Animal Demonstrations—Brakes on Cable Cars and Cheaper Cabs.

There is no place like New York, and every day here will soon be Sunday until 8 A. M. and after 9 P. M.—Sunday, peaceful and restful, without the solemn booming or the tumultuous clanging of church bells. There is to be sleep, sweet, deep, gentle sleep, knitting up the raveled sleave of care, banishing uneasy thought, obliterating unhappy memories, changing doleful and fearful anticipations to delightful dreams, making each hour the beautiful mother of a brood of blessed, bright, and brilliant visions.

Chief Conlin has determined that this town, which has heretofore been everything else that is desirable, shall be a sanitarium. He is determined that there shall be times of rest and has given orders accordingly. Captains of precincts are instructed to instruct their Sergeants, who will instruct their patrolmen, that there must be profound quiet while the people sleep. The Chief says:

"Complaints have recently been received by me that in almost every part of the city noises are habitually made in violation of certain sections of the City Ordinances and of the Sanitary Code, respectively. Your attention is hereby called to the following sections of City Ordinances and the Sanitary Code, and you are directed to see that the members of your command strictly enforce the same within your territorial jurisdiction.

Noises to be Abolished.

"They are as follows: City Ordinances.—Section 528—Relative to peddlers, vendors, hawkers, hucksters blowing upon horns or other instruments. Section 529—Relative to peddlers, vendors, hawkers crying or selling wares or merchandise on Sunday or before 8 A. M. and after 9 P. M. Section 530—Relative to peddlers, vendors, &c., crying their wares within 250 feet of schoolhouse, court house, church, hospital, &c. Section 539—Relative to peddlers or hawkers of clothes lines, &c. Section 540—Beating drums, playing on hand organs, &c.

"Sanitary Code.—Section 172—Relative to dogs or other animals disturbing quiet or repose of a community to the detriment of the life or health of any human being. Section 177—Ringing or tolling of large or church bells without permit or to the prejudice or peril of life or health of any human being."

This order seems to mean that during the sleeping hours New York will be still as the interior of the catacombs. Peddlers, vendors, and hucksters may no longer disturb the rest of the slumbering citizen. The dreams of ineffable scenes and sounds brought with the faint blushing of the early morning will no more be disturbed by coarse suggestions of fish, more or less matured, redolent of an ocean, decaying and yielding scales. The shrill scream of "Ice!" is never again to shatter visions of sailing on the violet, sun-kissed waters of Southern seas. If "Milk!" is uttered, it must be in tones harmonious with grass-grown meads and deep-green vales and meadows spangled with daisies, spreading far from placid waters. Deaf and dumb folks will be at a premium for the sale of wares which are now cried aloud during the interdicted hours.

Peddling in Pantomime.

Purveyors of berries and fruits will no more chant their wares of early mornings, but must opposite each house of blocks they invade give imitations of the picking or plucking or gathering of the things they wish to sell, so that housekeepers may look out silently and understand. Old clothes men must convey their avocation to the understanding of the public by whatever signs they may devise.

The bugles must be silent until the time for their performances are propitious in the estimation of the police. The street bands must be still until permission to toot and beat and throb is given to them by the man on post. Barking dogs are to be clubbed to everlasting silence or removed. Squalling cats will be chased away and feline courtships will be made silent and surreptitious or impossible.

The Difference in the Morning.

Through the voice of the Chief of Police New York woos her mistaken children home. In the fastnesses of the mountains, even when clear of mosquitoes, they are disturbed by the shrill crowing of chanticleer challenging a morning perceptible to no senses but his, and perceptible to him only because he notoriously suffers from cold feet and goes to his perch while the shadows lengthening give the most delicious part of the day—a part which the conformation of his brain forbids him from appreciating. They do not find it sweet to hear the watchdog's honest bark at a moon which irritates and disregards him. Cats shriek and wail like demoniac symposiums or the screams of lost souls.

At unknown hours of the night the unholy help begins to clatter dishes. The dying wails of fowls slaughtered for breakfast and the clutter of survivors who unnecessarily interfere themselves in the operation and flee and cackle without just cause afflict the distressed devotees of Morpheus. Along the seashore steam whistles and fog horns rend the curtains of the darkness. At all the rural resorts people tramp up and down hallways, belated bicycle parties arrive, poker parties dissolve with most noise than the explosion of fireworks, early pedestrians and fresh air and exercise fiends stalk about the corridors and hammer upon each other's doors.

Here Shall Be Peace.

The only real peace and sleep will be found hereafter in New York. Here no frogs croak bass and no tree toads sing discordant trebles, no katydids scrape in maddening shrill monotony, no whippoorwill sings an unvaried plaint in a malarious nearby swamp. The voice of the midnight roisterer is to be hushed; the whoop of the small boy is to be stilled, the little German band, if it has not departed to throw misery broadcast upon the pulsating air of Summer resorts, is to be restrained from early morning or late evening performances. Even parrots which have vociferously proclaimed from windows their matutinal lust for crackers, their hypocritical affection for mamma or papa or Mamie, or their more natural proficiency in the art of profane swearing, must be muzzled, gagged, or removed.

There is to be brooding, profound, soul-resting, and brain-restoring silence and peace every day of every week, and New Yorkers may sleep at home and wake refreshed to read in their morning mails the moans of those who toss and suffer amid the comparatively wild tumult of country, mountain, and seaside life.

Dead Man's Curve a Lovers' Lane.

There is safety, also. A new brake has been introduced on the cable cars. Dead Man's Curve has become a lovers' lane. No more must females scuttle across it with indecorous revelations of hosiery and unhappy demonstrations of the miserable but everlasting truth that women and cows run with exactly the same gait and grace. Acting Mayor Jeroloman went around the curve on a cable car yesterday and subsequently testified that the car was stopped on the curve's most acute twist, just four feet from a stalled wagon, and while passengers, anticipating the collision, were jumping off. If Dead Man's Curve is safe, everywhere is safe, and people may now promenade up and down the cable tracks if they like, assured that the cars will be stopped before touching them, and that the gripman will remove his cap and apologize for the necessity of asking them to step to one side and allow him to pass.

Arcadia Only Here.

There is no place like New York. Arcadia is nowhere but here. There is no turf or scenery such as can be found in New York's parks. There is mountain and river scenery in Harlem, and an ocean view and sea voyage at the Battery, with the Tenderloin half way between them. With the cable car brakes actually in operation the Summer resident here can commiserate the unhappiness of the rural resident liable to be run over by fugitive farm wagons, trains on blind crossings, disturbed cattle, and unrestricted bicycle scorchers.

With Chief Conlin's new order in operation, people in this city will indulge in complacent sympathy for the victims of mountain, country, and seaside annoyances and disturbances. With everything cheap, with ten thousand conveniences ready at hand, with swifter conveyances in every imaginable direction on land or water than any resort or refuge can offer, accessible at all hours and at fixed and low prices, well may the New Yorker who stays in town exult over the misguided New Yorker who has gone somewhere else, and challenge refutation of the great New York maxim—"There is no place like New York."

Cabs are to be cheaper. The City Improvement Society has interested itself, and Chief Conlin, in the course of his general movement for the morality and peace of New York, has acted. Cards of rates must hereafter be invariably and conspicuously displayed. Policemen are to be stationed at the Grand Central Station and other places where people coming from the country and other cities and towns are likely to arrive, to see that only the legal rates are charged. Care will be taken that visitors are conveyed to their domiciles swiftly, noiselessly, comfortably, and exclusively, at precisely the very moderate prices fixed by ordinance.

Crusade Against Smells.

As to smells, there is to be energetic and comprehensive warfare against all of them found in any manner offensive. The Board of Health, the City Improvement Society, and the police authorities have, according to an announcement made yesterday, combined in the crusade against the demons of the air thronging against the olfactory senses of the populace and freighted with microbes in many fantastic shapes and evil designs. The people in the country, who sniff the odors of marshes, of deceased horses and dogs which have outlived their usefulness, of the remnants of the boiled cabbage and discarded fish of many yesterdays, and of outcast vegetables, will soon be coming to New York for a breath of fresh, pure, sweet air.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Edward Jungerich, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—Albert H. Morris, Washington; J. W. Pitt, Syracuse; W. H. Butler, Philadelphia; D. C. Giddings, Brenham, Texas; the Rev. F. A. McNally, Scranton.

BARTHOLDI—N. A. H. Greene, Chicago; F. J. Ward, Trenton.

BELVEDERE—Carl Fleyneir, Tampico, Mexico.

BREVOORT—J. L. Carlton, J. Maylan Thomas, Philadelphia, and Charles Lewis, Newark.

BUCKINGHAM—Mme. G. Lestrade, Toulouse, France.

CONTINENTAL—Wilbur P. Jones, Buffalo; George L. Davenport, Elmira; H. Y. Righton, Savannah.

DEVONSHIRE—M. C. Carter, Rochester, and J. F. Chandler, Ishpeming, Mich.

ENDICOTT—C. E. Moulton, Walla Walla, Washington.

EVERETT—W. Montague Perrett, Chicago; R. G. and G. R. Stafford, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. G. Battelle, Piqua, Ohio; D. A. Hollingsworth, Cadiz, Ohio; H. C. Barnett, New Orleans; Meredith Nicholson, Indianapolis.

GERLACH—Capt. W. E. Arnold, Savannah; Charles M. Voges, Cincinnati; William Neil, Augusta, Ga.; E. K. Farmer, Warrenton, Ga.

GILSEY—Henry J. Susmann, Kansas City; Ernest Van Shaw, Paris; W. F. Hunter, Columbus.

GRAND—George De Forest, Detroit; Frederick S. Stedman, Pittsburg; E. H. Dunn, D. R. Merritt, United States Navy; John Seymour Clarke, Syracuse; H. W. Chalmers, Baltimore.

GRAND UNION—Samuel E. Herrick, Boston; M. Matsugata, Tokio, Japan; W. Kohlin, Liverpool; D. S. Trumbull, Cambridge; A. Smith, London; the Rev. G. S. Viger, St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md.

HOFFMAN—M. H. Rhoads, Abilene, Texas; George MacDonald, Wilkesbarre; Stewart B. Sabin, Chicago; Lester Peck, San Francisco.

HOLLAND HOUSE—E. M. Finueane, Liverpool; W. A. Avery, Detroit; William G. Waterhouse, Boston; Emile Desportes, Chicago; A. B. Dick, Chicago; Beriah Wilkins, Washington.

IMPERIAL—John A. Prescott, Kansas City; Dr. Edward W. von Groll, Boston; P. A. Wood, London; C. B. Broome, Providence; J. Ward Palmer, New Orleans; C. M. Miller, Omaha.

MANHATTAN—Lieutenant Commander Kimball, United States Torpedo Service; George Davis Moore, United States Army; J. H. Rutherford, Boston; William P. Northrupp, Buffalo, and Frederick R. Mason, Pawtucket.

MARLBOROUGH—William Cooper, Albany; E. B. Hulsey, Atlanta; Salvador S. Richard, Washington.

METROPOLE—F. F. Day, Cleveland; Frank H. Bell, Potsdam; S. Seltenbach, Spokane Falls.

MURRAY HILL—B. H. Pratt, Daniel Stern, Chicago; J. H. Parker, Boston; F. W. Anthony, Maira; Lieut. Col. F. C. Dalton, R. A., and Brig. Gen. Leahe, Bermuda.

NETHERLAND—L. M. Fitch, Washington; A. W. Atwater, Montreal, and F. Goodwin, London.

NEW AMSTERDAM—M. J. Kirk, Chicago; A. Crawford, London.

NORMANDIE—H. T. Cottle, Boston; G. A. Quinlan, Houston, Texas; J. Howard King, Albany.

PARK AVENUE—Ridley Watts, Morristown, N. J.; George B. McLeod, Buffalo; George T. De Forest, Albany; J. M. Swain, Kansas City.

PLAZA—J. B. Travers, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; H. Walton Newcomb, Louisville; E. M. Fosler, Nashville, Ky.

SAVOY—W. J. Kelly, San Francisco.

STURTEVANT—W. H. Ford, Trenton.

ST. CLOUD—C. S. Chambers, Albany.

UNION SQUARE—John M. Raymond, Aurora, Ill.; Dr. F. E. Davis, Hillsdale, N. J.

VENDOME—J. R. Boyd, New Haven; R. S. Stevens, Buffalo; B. Holly, San Francisco.

WALDORF—W. Simmunds, Paris; Guy Fenwick, England; Baron Oppenheim, Paris; I. M. Bonaparte, Washington.

WINDSOR—F. J. Wolfe, Albany; Louis Carroll, Geneva, Switzerland, and William M. Harris, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Annisfeld, J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Broff, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; M. A. Baird, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Brown, L. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods; 108 Worth Street.

Ellis, A. C., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. C. Ellis, millinery; R. J. Geddes, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Griffiths Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Griffiths, millinery; Grand Hotel.

Gutman, Julius & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gutman, dress goods and velvets; Hotel Manhattan.

Heavenrich Brothers & Co., Saginaw, Mich.; C. Heavenrich, clothing; 689 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Heyneman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Heyneman, hats and caps; Hoffman House.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Jenner, J. E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. E. Jenner, millinery; 531 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Pyne, general dry goods; 8 Greene Street.

Joseph, Isaac, & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.; A. Joseph, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Macauley, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Merry, John O., Albany, N. Y.; J. A. Becker, jewelry; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn; E. W. Stauffer, furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Robinson, A. M. & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; A. M. Robinson, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Rosenthal, I. B., Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; I. B. Rosenthal, millinery; Hohman House.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; 212 Mercer Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Shillito, The John Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; R. P. Kincheloe, notions, fancy goods and jewelry, 56 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Smith, L. A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. Smith, dry goods, &c.; T. E. Kellog, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; W. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Strauss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strauss, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Swanson Brothers, Galesburg, Ill.; S. J. Swanson, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Well, H., & Brother, Goldsborough, N. C.; S. Well, dry goods; S. Well, notions; Holland House.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; H. Thorp, domestics, dress goods, silks, velvets, cloths, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Mr. Lang represents; 335 Broadway.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

10:30 A. M.—52 Sheriff Street; Samuel Keppler; no damage.

1:00 P. M.—213 East One Hundred and Second Street; B. Morris; damage, $5.

1:10 P. M.—1,901 Second Avenue; J. Warren; damage, $10.

5:00 P. M.—167 Spring Street; no damage.

6:00 P. M.—251 West Ninety-second Street; George B. Vanderbilt; damage, $600.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Drink Grain-O and be free from that nervous restlessness often caused by coffee.—Adv.

HOW SUNDAY WAS SPENT

Thousands at the Parks, on the Roads, and at the Seaside Resorts.

CONEY ISLAND DISAPPOINTED.

The Morning Rain Spoiled the Day for the Expectant Saloonkeepers—Brighton and Bath Beach and Manhattan Busy.

The heart of the Summer resort man rejoiced with exceeding great joy yesterday as he looked toward the sweltering city and noted the host fleeing therefrom. Of every degree was the host, and in every direction it fled until steam cars, trolley cars, and boats were filled, crammed and jammed, while legion upon legion of bicycles turned on country roads.

Central Park for the nonce proved a lesser attraction, although many were there, lounging away the time in the grass and wheeling along the driveways. But one accident was reported, and that was early in the morning. A. Granville of 367 West Forty-eighth Street was thrown from his wheel and his left arm broken. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

The absence of visitors was particularly apparent at the afternoon concert on the Mall. The Seventh Regiment Band rendered an excellent programme, but there were comparatively few to enjoy it.

Riverside Drive proved more attractive. The cool breeze that blew up the river dimpled its surface with white caps and refreshed the army of wheelmen and women on the way to Grant's Tomb to learn for themselves the falsity of the report that the sun and warped the brazen doors.

Thousands visited the tomb and gazed at the last resting place of the Nation's hero. It was not terribly crowded. No police line was formed, none was necessary, and no arrests were made.

Smaller parks were crowded. Down on the lower east side, in Tompkins Park and Mulberry Bend Park, where it is not choice alone that brings the visitor of a Sunday, there was hardly room to move. Mulberry Bend Park especially was noticeable, for at a distance it seemed a veritable kaleidoscope of red, yellow, and green.

The old women wore colors in kerchiefs folded over their heads and tied under their chins; the girls wore them in many wonderful shapes and styles, and the men wore them in their neckties, and in the lining of the coats they carried folded across and tossed over their shoulder.

The benches of Battery Park were all too few for the men, women, and children who had escaped from overpopulated tenements to enjoy for a few hours the light and smell and coolness of the sea.

Outside the City.

Every road leading from the city was thronged with bicyclists, who, numerous as they were, were lost, at their objective points in the thousands who had arrived by train, boat, or trolley. Manhattan Beach attracted many. The stiff breeze that blew during the afternoon at high tide dashed the spray over the board walk at times and blew back the color into colorless faces. Standing there in the soft cool air it was hard to appreciate that there were but a short distance away miles and miles of sun-baked streets. Sousa's band, the bathing, and the promenade contributed to the general enjoyment.

Coney Island, usually the mecca for the thousands, was disappointed. The crowd that frequents the West End goes early and stays late, and the rain of the morning kept them away indeed, for it had been there that sorrowing but thrifty hotel men released waiters during the afternoon and lamented audibly the dullness of the day.

In spite of the police orders, the barkers were at work, and in many cases their methods in attracting a crowd were even more offensive than before the police order for them to keep quiet was issued. However, none of them was arrested. Nearly all the Central Office staff of detectives were at work on the island, together with sixty extra uniformed policemen, but they made but few arrests, and those only for minor offenses.

Police Captain Collins, in command of the precinct, announced that he would give a reward of $100 for the address of every gambling house found running on the island. The offer was evoked by the published statement that all the old-time places had reopened, and were doing a flourishing business under the eyes of the police.

Brighton Beach took on signs of activity for the first time this season, and throughout the day the hotel verandas and corridors were filled with persons engaging accommodations in anticipation of the opening of the racing season to-day. Then, too, at Bath Beach there was even more than the usual Sunday influx of visitors to that quieter resort. All the bathing places were busy, and from every pier boatload after boatload of holiday seekers tempted seasickness by going outside. One party of twenty, after waiting impatiently at the Avoca from 6 o'clock in the morning till 11 for the clouds to clear, suffered so severely that they returned within two hours without having passed the lightship.

STRONG TEAM FROM CHICAGO.

To Compete in the A. A. U. Track Events in New York City.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The Chicago Athletic Association has decided that its track team, which it will send East to compete in the National championship events of the Amateur Athletic Union, which are to be held in New York Aug. 28, shall be stronger than any team that ever went from the West to participate in any Eastern contest.

The team will include J. H. Mayberry in the 120 yards, J. H. Rusk in the quarter-mile, A. Kraenzlein in the low hurdles, A. J. Townsend in the quarter-mile, J. R. Richards in the high hurdles, and C. R. Hanneman in the weights and discus.

ROW AT GRAND PRIX CYCLE RACE.

Bourrillon Finishes First, but Disqualified on a Foul.

PARIS, July 11.—The Grand Prix cycle race at Vincennes took place to-day. Bourrillon finished first, but was disqualified on a claim that he had committed a foul, and the first prize, 8,000f., was awarded to Morin, who agreed to divide the prize with Massam, who finished third. The decision created great dissatisfaction among the spectators, and a tremendous uproar ensued.

PROBABLE MURDER UP TOWN.

John Casey Accused of Striking John Kylie in the Stomach.

As the result of an altercation which occurred at 8 o'clock last night at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, John Kylie, a mechanic, thirty-eight years old, of 575 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, is dead, and John Casey, thirty-two years old, of 609 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, is locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station charged with having killed him.

Policeman Schaeffer came upon the two men a moment after Kylie had fallen. Casey told Sergt. Hurlbert, at the police station, that he met Kylie, who was under the influence of liquor, and who tried to pick a quarrel with him. Finally Kylie tried to strike him. He dodged, and Kylie fell forward on the sidewalk.

John McCusker, a witness, who lives at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, says he saw Casey strike Kylie three times in the stomach before he fell. The body of the dead man was examined at the police station by Police Surgeon Palmer, who could find no bruises or marks of violence whatever.

An autopsy will be held to-day to determine the cause of death.

Detterman Found Dead in Bed.

John Detterman, a printer, forty-five years old, was found dead in bed in his room at 16 Park Street, Brooklyn, last night. An examination of the room showed a bottle containing opium, and it is supposed he accidentally took an overdose of the mixture.

A Simple Telephone Call to the Foot of 23d St.

Will bring a Pennsylvania Railroad cab or bus to carry you and your traps to the Twenty-third Street Station. The lowest rates ever known in New York.—Adv.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:40	Sun sets...7:30	Moon sets...2:29

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:47	Gov. Isl'd...6:02	H. Gate...7:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:02	Gov. Isl'd...6:25	H. Gate...8:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Asiatic Prince, La Plata Countries	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra.	11:00 A. M. / *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

Antilla, Nassau, N. P.	1:00 P. M. / *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas.	12:30 P. M. / *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sol, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	2:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic,

Wanamaker's

FIVE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE,

Or more, make up the shopping constituency of this city. Will this vast human collection be neglectful of material interests just because the mercury rises?

Believing that people are ready to think and act in July and August, we keep up an aggressive policy and offer from day to day such attractions as we can commend. To-day, Falcon Bicycles for men are continued. And among the other offerings are:

Women's Hosiery, Millinery, Upholstery Stuffs, Women's Gloves, Striped Organdies, Gas Ranges, Women's Shoes, Swiss Neckwear, Women's Vests.

BICYCLE NEWS

Men's Gold Crank Falcon Bicycles, 1897, model 14, on sale this morning at $26.50.

Booking orders on Women's Gold Crank Falcon Bicycles, 1897, model 15, at $27.50, for delivery this week.

The most progressive feature in the whole Bicycle business is the

1898 CONTINENTALS, $50.

Also 1897 Continental Bicycles at $45, and Continents at $33.

The Bicycle trade of this business during the last two weeks has never been matched—nor approached.

Basement.

WOMEN'S SHOES We must consider our advertising seriously. Costs too much to permit carelessness. We prepare Shoe advertisements solemnly. Remember *that*.

Suppose that 20,000 women buy one pair of Shoes each in New York to-day. If they could all be supplied from Shoes in the following list some $20,000 to $25,000 would be saved.

Our Shoe Store is a new factor in the New York retail shoe trade. The Shoe stake of our business is being driven deep down into the confidence of the people.

Friday's items are reprinted. They are too good to be dismissed with one statement.

AT $2.60.

Women's buttoned Shoes, of finest black kidskin. Welted and stitched soles. Four shapes. Regular $4 or $5 shoes.

AT $2.

Women's Oxford Shoes, of fine black kidskin. Our own special $3 shoes. 1,000 pairs here to sell at $2.

AT $1.90.

Women's buttoned and laced Shoes, of fine brown kidskin. Welted and stitched soles. Regular $3 Shoes.

AT $1.25.

Women's Oxford Shoes, of fine black kidskin. Regular $2 Shoes.

Second floor, Tenth street.

COTTON DRESS GOODS Another trophy. Dress Goods man and Bicycle man vie with each other in bargain making. A pair of price wizards.

Twenty-one designs in

PRINTED STRIPED ORGANDY.

The proper, eminently proper, price was 25c, but the reckless, radical, *outre* price is TEN CENTS.

A sort of half-mast price, made so out of respect to a departing season. And there is no disgrace in the price, although it is a sort of rogue's march by which to drive them out of the camp. Trifle rude, though, for they only came in on Saturday.

"Good Morning!" the delicate heliotrope, pink, blue, and green printings say. Departing, "We salute you!"

Other Cottons claim a share of your attention. Among them—

15c PRINTED LAPPETT LAWNS, &c.
20c PRINTED AMERICAN DIMITIES, 10c.
25c PRINTED IRISH DIMITIES, 12½c.

LINEN GRASS CLOTH

One of the season's favored fabrics for separate skirts to wear with shirt waists. New prices have been made on three of the best selling patterns.

18c quality, now 12 1-2c.
25c quality, now 18c.
30c quality, now 20c.

Fancy homespun Linens have also tumbled in price.

35c stripe linen homespun, 18c.
35c two-toned linen homespun, 20c.

WOMEN'S VESTS Lisle thread. White ecru and colors. Silk tape neck and sleeves. They go at 12½c, because they are alleged seconds. You cannot find imperfections. Will wear like firsts.

TABLE COVERS 25c Pretty denim Table Covers, fringed, Bonnaz stitching in neat designs, AT 25c. Splendid assortment of colors. You pay for the materials—the making and embroidery are thrown in.

Tenth street.

SUMMER MILLINERY Insurance against loss in fine Summer Millinery is simple and easy. Buy one, two or three of the Hats and Bonnets that we are now selling at $5 and less. The stock is freshly made for each day's sales.

Not eight months in New York, and the Wanamaker Millinery already has hundreds of old customers. Every Hat bears the touch of superior style. Our milliners take their post-graduate course in Paris.

Here are some of our discoveries of what we can do between seasons:

At $2.50, White Hat trimmed with mull and white wings—lined, too.
At $3, $4 and $5, white, narrow back Sailor Hats. The trimmings are chiffons, mull, wings and flowers. Variety enough for the critical.
At $3, $4 and $5, Matronly Hats, black, with simple trimmings of flowers and things.

Why spoil your costly hat with railroad cinders or sacrifice it to the driving dust of country roads?

These Knockabouts are none the less tasteful because cheap.

Second floor, Tenth street.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY Ten thousand pairs of very fine Hose, including

ribbed black plaited silk
plain tan plaited silk
ribbed tan lisle thread
plain tan lisle thread
unbleached lisle thread
plain black cotton
plain tan cotton
brown French lisle thread

Among them 475 pairs that were $1.50 and $2.

Not a pair in the lot worth less than 38c.

Majority run up to value of 75c.

They will be first shown this morning, and all will be sold at

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

a pair.

Sorted by sizes. One size only to a table.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

BRIGHTON'S TRACK OPENING

Seven Events Scheduled for the First Day of the Season of Two Weeks.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS MADE

The Course Widened and the Awkward Turns Rounded—A Grass Lawn Replaces the Old, Unsightly Infield—The Events and Entries.

Brighton, the comfortable race track by the sea, once the home of the beach comber, but now a handsome fashionable track, will open its gates to-day for an uninterrupted stretch of two weeks' racing. Workmen have been busy at the track ever since the Summer began, for President Engeman has advanced ideas about racing and race tracks, and the ambition to make the Brighton track one of the most attractive in the country. As a result of his ideas the visitors to the track to-day will find many improvements for their benefit and for the benefit of sport in general.

The track proper has been greatly improved, and in place of the old narrow track, which was responsible for vexatious crowding in races where the fields were of a fair size, the visitor will find a broad stretch, with easy sweeping turns. The turns have been thrown up at an angle so that a horse running on the outside will be a couple of feet above another running on the inner rail. This provision will do away with the tendency of a horse to run out on the turn as in former days, and it will, moreover, enable a horse to continue at full speed while rounding the turn.

Scattered throughout the grounds and in a number of places in front of the grand stand have been placed massive urns filled with growing plants. Another improvement due to the gardener will be found in the infield. This infield has always been more or less an eyesore to visitors, for its thick swamp grass and sink holes were suggestive of malaria. It has been filled in in places and planted with grass seed, and after the grass was well grown it was cropped until it now looks almost as smooth as a polo field.

Not the least of the small attractions which have been prepared will be Lander's Band, whose music was one of the enjoyable features of the Sheepshead Bay meeting, and which has been engaged for the season.

New soil covers all of the tracks at Brighton, and experts agree that fast time will mark the races run at the meeting.

The programme of the stakes prepared for the twelve days' meeting is as follows:

TO-DAY.—First Attempt Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds; 35 eligible; five furlongs. Brighton Handicap, of $2,500, for three-year-olds and upward; 24 eligible; one mile and a quarter. Hempstead Stakes, of $1,000, and a $100 silver cup to the rider, for three-year-old and upward; horses to be ridden by gentlemen riders, certified by any hunt recognized by the National Steeplechase Association, or the National Hunt Association; 17 eligible; five furlongs.

An extra race arranged for after the programme was announced will be run as the seventh. The conditions are: "For three-year-olds and upward, by subscription, of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. The winner to be sold at auction. Horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry weight for age, if for less one pound allowed for each $100 down to $500. The entries close at noon, Six furlongs."

TUESDAY, JULY 13.—Nautilus Stakes, of $2,000, for three-years-olds; 26 eligible. One mile and a sixteenth.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.—Distaff Stakes, of $2,000, for fillies, two years old; 31 eligible. Five furlongs.

SATURDAY, JULY 17.—Test Handicap, of $2,000, for three-year-olds and upward; 31 eligible. One mile. Punchtown Steeplechase Handicap, of $1,200, for four-year-olds and upward; 15 eligible. Full steeplechase course.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.—Ocean Wave Selling Stakes, of $2,000, for three-year-olds; 25 eligibles. Three-quarters of a mile.

THURSDAY, JULY 22.—Winged Fot Handicap, for two-year-olds; 35 eligible. Three-quarters of a mile.

SATURDAY, JULY 24.—Venture Selling Stakes, of $2,000, for two-year-olds; 36 eligible. Five furlongs. Cyclone Handicap, of $2,000, for three-year-olds; 25 eligible. Five furlongs. Cedarhurst Stakes, of $1,000 and $100 silver cup for rider of the winner, or $250 cup if rider and horse won Hempstead Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; gentlemen riders; 15 eligible. One mile.

Entries for Brighton Beach.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Hanwell	118	Winged Foot	102
Sapello	118	Mahoney	97
Cleophus	117	Pomerang	97
Bastion	107	Sibley	94
Chum	107		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Michael III	112	Checkers	112
Dogtown	112	Mapeto	109
Blue Beard	112	Abundant	109
Mr. Baiter	112	Miss Tenny	109
Widower	112	Ella Daly	109
Sanders	112		

THIRD RACE.—The First Attempt Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Handball	127	Mills	110
Varia	125	Sanders	110
Central Trust	122	General Maceo	110
Blarney Stone	122	Laudemann	110
Blueaway	122	Blissful	107

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Handicap of $2,500, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

Ben Brush	120	Ben Eder	108
Howard Mann	117	Counter Tenor	108
Lehman	116	Premier	107
Dutch Skater	110	The Friar	107

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Declare	108	Domitor	97
Rondo	103	Wolhurst	95
Arabian	102	Rey Del Fiera	90
Alvarado II	100	Azure	89
Dolando	98	Leedsville	84

SIXTH RACE.—The Hempstead Stakes of $1,000, for three-year-olds and upward, with a $100 silver cup for the rider of the winner; gentlemen riders. Five furlongs.

Ferrier	147	Rodman B	144
Rubicon	147	Halton	144

London Times Praises Sandia.

LONDON, July 12.—The Times this morning says that the Lorillard-Beresford stable's brown gelding Sandia has had quite the best of the many American horses running here in the past few seasons.

LOCAL CRICKETERS' RECORDS.

Still Keeping Up Their Contests for the Possession of the Metropolitan Championship Cup.

Local cricketers are keeping up their struggles for the possession of the Metropolitan Cup, which will go to the winner of the championship series of games of the Meropolitan League. The New Jersey Athletic Club still maintains an unbeaten record in the series, but both the Staten Island and Manhattan teams still preserve the hope that they will be able to reduce this.

In the contests for the individual prizes H. C. Clarke now leads in batting and M. R. Cobb has first place in bowling. The latter is well in front of his nearest competitor, and it looks as if he would be able to maintain his position to the end of the series. The records:

FOR THE METROPOLITAN CUP.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
New Jersey A. C.	4	3	0	1	1.000
Staten Island	4	2	1	1	.666
Manhattan	5	2	2	1	.500
New York	5	0	4	1	.000

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Most in Inns.	Runs.	Aver.
H. C. Clarke	3	1	125	160	80.00
J. F. Curran	2	1	*41	69	69.00
F. F. Kelly	4	2	57	101	50.50
M. R. Cobb	3	1	*70	72	36.00
A. Gunn	3	0	88	107	35.66
T. S. Hope-Simpson	3	1	35	53	26.50
J. Adam	3	0	52	78	24.33
N. S. Walker, Jr.	5	1	*20	80	20.00
R. T. Rokely	5	1	*41	70	19.75
C. P. Hurditch	4	0	28	76	19.00
E. B. Kay	5	1	53	74	18.50
H. S. Sandall	3	0	48	54	18.00
J. Mart	4	0	35	71	17.75
J. Forbes	2	0	27	35	17.50
H. E. Jackson	4	0	37	68	17.00
R. E. Bonner	4	0	34	63	15.75
F. J. Prendergast	5	0	31	74	14.80
E. Scott	2	0	14	26	13.00
W. Hammond	4	1	*25	37	12.33
J. Rose	2	0	16	24	12.00
A. E. Paterson	4	0	15	40	10.00

*Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Aver.
M. R. Cobb	271	15	76	14	5.42
H. B. Coyne	103	1	43	7	6.14
N. S. Walker, Jr.	109	5	85	12	7.08
H. Tattersall	429	15	136	18	7.55
W. K. Jewett	124	5	38	5	7.60
H. E. Jackson	192	6	91	11	8.27
C. S. Moore	240	9	109	13	8.38
H. N. Townsend	96	0	52	5	10.40
F. F. Kelly	246	9	117	10	11.70
S. A. Webb	165	0	108	7	15.42
M. V. Hughes	108	2	79	4	19.75
J. Parks	162	0	142	5	28.40

WEST SIDE ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Monthly Series of Games for Gold and Silver Medals.

The monthly series of games of the West Side Athletic Club were held yesterday at their grounds on Fifty-fourth Street. The games will continue to be held monthly until October, when gold and silver medals will be awarded to those having scored the highest points.

In the 600-yard run, (novice,) Donohue came in first, but was disqualified for interfering with Shayler. About 300 persons witnessed the games.

The results follow:

70-Yard Run.—Won by E. Zinn, (scratch;) F. Kohler, (5 feet,) second; S. Rice, (4 feet,) third. Time—0:07:02.

600-Yard Run, (novice.)—Won by J. Crowley; J. Shayler, second. Time—1:28.

Putting 14-Pound Shot.—Won by J. Herty, (scratch;) J. Fitzgibbons, (8½ feet,) second. Distance, 45 feet 2 inches.

One-half Mile Handicap Walk.—Won by F. Foth, (15 seconds;) L. Layer, (scratch,) second; H. Obertubbessing, (18 seconds,) third. Time—3:37.

Running High Jump.—Won by F. Smullen; W. O. Beggs, second; J. Underwood, third. Distance, 5 feet 3¼ inches.

Mile Steeplechase.—Won by M. J. Regan, (scratch;) R. Hallen, (85 yards,) second; A. Arnold, (40 yards,) third. Time—5:16:03.

A dual set of games between the West Side Athletic Club and the St. Francis Xavier Club is being arranged to take place in August.

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, July 11.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Schooner Montauk, owned by L. C. Ledyard; steamer Sylvia, owned by Mr. Metcalf; sloops Iiderim and Veda, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.

The departures were: Schooner Varuna, owned by F. K. Sturgis; yawl Monticito, owned by W. L. Thompkins; steamer Sultana, owned by J. R. Drexel, and sloop Navahoe, owned by Royal Phelps Carroll.

The yachts in the harbor are: Yawl Albacore, owned by S. Hyde; schooner Monrive, New York Yacht Club; steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Intrepid, owned by L. Phenix; steamer Formosa, owned by G. L. Fabyan; sloop Zigeuner, owned by A. Agassiz; sloop Wasp, owned by R. L. Lippett; launch Spartan, owned by F. Burge; sloop Dorothy II., owned by H. B. Whitney; sloop Vaquero III., owned by H. B. Duryea; sloop Wawa, owned by J. Stillman; sloop Puck, owned by E. D. Morgan; sloop Hera, owned by R. N. Ellis.

KILLED BY A FREIGHT TRAIN.

Edward Mountain Run Over While Trying to Steal a Ride.

Edward Mountain, thirteen years old, who lived with his parents at 218 West Sixtieth Street, was run over and instantly killed yesterday morning by a train on the New York Central Railroad tracks at the foot of West Sixty-ninth Street. The boy was playing along the tracks with a number of other boys, and, it appears, tried to jump on a passing freight train to steal a ride.

He lost his footing, fell under the wheels of a car, and was horribly mangled. The body was removed to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and the engineer of the train was arrested and locked up on a charge of homicide.

About half an hour before young Mountain was killed, Frank Gang, sixteen years old, of 343 West Thirty-eighth Street, while trying to steal a ride on a passing freight train on the same tracks at Sixty-fifth Street, had two of his toes cut off. He was sent to Roosevelt Hospital.

MANY HARLEM CREWS OUT

Pleasure-Seekers on the River in All Kinds of Racing Craft.

OARSMEN AND THE REGATTAS

Pique at the Action of the Long Island Association Gives Way in View of the Fine Prizes Offered—Talk of a Pelham Bay Course.

Harlem River oarsmen were unusually active yesterday, and all kinds of racing craft were on the water early and late. The majority of the crews were out for pleasure, as there is little or no training being done on the river at present. At the Metropolitan Boat Club's house every boat was in use. The eight-oared barge took a large party to College Point, while the four-oared barge was manned for a trip to the Hudson River through the Harlem Ship Canal.

During the afternoon a regular meeting of the club was held at which final preparations for a barge party to be given Thursday evening were made. The barges will be decorated with lanterns and will be rowed up the Harlem as far as Morris Heights, where a stop will be made for supper, and dancing will follow. The following new members were elected: Dr. Eugene Monohan, Albert Baal, Jr., and Arthur Johnston. Five new names were proposed for membership.

The Harlem Rowing Club had several crews on the water, among which was their junior double scull crew composed of Trier and O'Connell, who will probably be entered in the Middle States regatta.

Good use was made of the Nassau Boat Club's large stock of boats during the day, and many of them were overboard two and three times. H. E. Clearman and F. Smith were out for a six-mile spin in the double gig. J. H. Abeel took his customary Sunday spin and logged about six miles. In the afternoon Judge Tighe of the Varuna Boat Club, which was recently burned out, visited the Nassau house and looked at the club's eight-oared barge which the Varunas think of buying. The barge is said to be the lightest and fastest on the river.

Barge Parties Out.

Capt. Cassidy of the Union Boat Club had several of his crews out bright and early in the morning. In the afternoon a barge party was made up for a trip to Cold Spring.

The Wyanoke Boat Club's eight-oared barge was manned and a trip made up the river as far as Washington Bridge.

The Nonpareils were well represented on the river, and the Atalanta and Dauntless Boat Clubs both had eight-oared crews out.

The members of the Union Boat Club eight-oared crew who were defeated at Springfield last Monday are not discouraged, and intend to enter the Middle States regatta. Kemp and Dolan, who won the double scull event at the same regatta, will also enter the Middle States.

Harlem River oarsmen were greatly provoked by the officials of the Long Island Regatta Association deciding upon Sheepshead Bay in preference to the Harlem River course for their annual regatta, and for a time it looked as though there would not be a single entry from the Harlem clubs. The prizes offered, however, are too much of a temptation for the cracks, and now it is likely that there will be at least half a dozen Harlem entries in the double scull and four-oared event. The Sheepshead Bay course has never been popular with the local oarsmen.

The next big aquatic event of interest to oarsmen will be the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which will be held this year in the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia. There will be a number of Harlem entries in this regatta. It has been reported that the First Bohemian Boat Club's eight, which was beaten in the Harlem River regatta on Memorial Day, will enter the senior eight event, and make an effort to recover its lost honors. The crew, however, is doing very little training, and their work in the boat is uneven and spiashy.

It is a fact now recognized by Harlem oarsmen that the Harlem River mile straightaway course is becoming more obstructed and hampered by passing vessels every day, and it seems likely that in a year or two the course will have to be abandoned entirely. Naturally oarsmen are on the lookout for a new course that will meet all requirements. James Pilkington, the veteran oarsman, who has been rowing in the Harlem for the past twenty years, has a scheme for providing a mile course in Pelham Bay. His idea is to lay out a course not far off shore, using spiles standing abut three feet above high water. This sheet spiling, as it is called, would break any rough water, and insure a smooth course and a clear one, as the steamboats and judges' boat could follow the boats outside the breakwater. Mr. Pilkington argues that such a course could be built for a few thousand dollars.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

Roads in and Around New York Crowded with Cyclists Yesterday—Many Club Runs.

The propitious condition of the weather yesterday brought the metropolitan cyclists out in force. All the roads leading to the various resorts in New York, Long Island, and New Jersey were crowded with riders all day. As usual the cycle path leading to Coney Island had the greatest attraction for those who sought a short and cool ride.

The Coney Island beach fairly swarmed with bicycles, as everybody was anxious to take a dip in the cool water. Glen Island and other New York resorts, as well as Long Branch, held forms for hundreds of wheelmen. The early morning showers laid the dust on all the roads and left them in fine condition.

Some of the numerous clubs that held runs yesterday were Eccentric Wheelmen, to Coney Island; Linwood Wheelmen, to Amityville; Morris Wheelmen, to Sing Sing; Excelsior Cycle Club, to Coney Island; St. George Bicycle Club, to Morristown, N. J.; Century Wheelmen, to New Dorp; Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, to Tottenville; Greenwich Wheelmen, to Rye Beach; Quill Club Wheelmen, to Cedarhurst, L. I.; Manhattan Bicycle Club, to New Brunswick; Yorkville Wheelmen, to Sea Cliff; New York Athletic Club Wheelmen, to Travers Island, and Lenox Cycle Club, to Philadelphia.

BICYCLE RECORD BROKEN.

Elmer C. Davis Covers 316 Miles in 24 Hours at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Elmer C. Davis of this city succeeded in breaking the American twenty-four-hour bicycle record, which was held by Henry Smith, also of Baltimore.

Davis covered 316 miles in the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M., this afternoon, which is just two miles more than Smith's record-breaking performance of May 9 last over the same course.

Although breaking the twenty-four-hour record Davis did not succeed in getting any of the smaller records that have been made by Smith. Davis's riding of the last 100 miles is regarded as a wonderful exhibition of nervous energy. He is twenty-five years old, and weighs 105 pounds.

Races at Manhattan Beach.

Entries for the cycle meet at Manhattan Beach next Saturday, to be held under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association, will close to-day. The chief attraction will be a twenty-mile match between Fred Titus and J. Frank Starbuck. The men will race for a thousand-dollar purse, and each will be permitted eighteen pacemakers. The preliminary events, for which entries close to-day, are a third of a mile dash and a half-mile handicap for amateurs. The prizes are valued at $65 for each event. For the professionals there are two one-hundred dollar purses for a third of a mile dash and a mile handicap, the latter for the pacemakers of the Titus-Starbuck match. Entries close with A. Reeves, 220 Broadway.

You need all your strength. Grain-O makes you strong and takes the place of coffee.—Adv.

IN THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Four League Games Played Yesterday—Cincinnati, Baltimore, Cleveland, and Brooklyn the Winners.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	45	17	.726
Cincinnati	41	19	.680
Baltimore	40	21	.656
New York	37	23	.617
Cleveland	34	29	.540
Brooklyn	30	34	.469
Pittsburg	29	33	.468
Philadelphia	30	36	.455
Louisville	25	35	.417
Chicago	27	38	.415
Washington	23	38	.377
St. Louis	13	51	.203

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 2.
Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 4.
Baltimore, 22; St. Louis, 4.
Cleveland, 15; Washington, 4.

Games To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Boston in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Washington in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 2.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Through inability to hit Dunn the Chicagos lost the game to-day to the Brooklyns. Griffin and Lange made wonderful running catches, each capturing two hits that looked like sure home runs. Attendance, 14,000. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	7

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 10. Batteries—Chicago, Kittredge and Griffith; Brooklyn, Grim and Dunn. Errors—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 1. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 4.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The Cincinnatis won to-day in their game with the Louisvilles.

Cincinnati	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	x	9
Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Louisville, 4. Base hits—Cincinnati, 16; Louisville, 13. Batteries—Cincinnati, Vaughn and Dwyer; Louisville, Wilson and Cunningham. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Louisville, 6. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Baltimore, 22; St. Louis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The Baltimores scored an easy victory to-day. Donohue and Coleman were both pounded out of the box. Carsey did well, though the game was lost before he went into the box. Attendance, 12,000. The score:

Baltimore	1	0	0	9	3	7	0	2	0	22
St. Louis	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 11. Base hits—Baltimore, 23; St. Louis, 10. Batteries—Baltimore, Pond and Clarke; St. Louis, Donohue, Carsey, Coleman and Douglass. Errors—Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 3. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Cleveland, 15; Washington, 4.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—The first baseball game played on Sunday in this city was decided to-day. The home team won as they pleased. Score:

Cleveland	1	4	3	0	1	0	3	3	1	15
Washington	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4

Earned runs—Cleveland 7; Washington 1. Base hits—Cleveland, 20; Washington, 13. Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and Cruger; Washington, German and McGuire. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Washington, 4. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Other Games Yesterday.

At Syracuse—Buffalo, 4; Syracuse, 0.
At Paterson—Paterson, 13; Norfolk, 5.
At Newark, (First Game)—Newark, 7; Athletics, 7. (Second game)—Newark, 6; Athletics, 1.

PUEBLO TEACHERS INSULTED.

Indian Agent Condemns the Dance and Says the Plague Spots Should Be Broken Up.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The army officer in charge of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Indian Agency in New Mexico has submitted a very vigorous report on the dances carried on by the tribe, and has asked for instructions looking to giving the teachers on the reservation security from insults from the Indians in the future.

He says he has just finished an inspection of the day schools about the agency, and found many teachers complaining that on account of the dance in the Pueblo Agency they were either locked in the rooms and compelled to remain there until the festivities were over or were driven out of the village entirely and not allowed to come back until the expiration of a given period of time. The teacher at San Felipe was evicted and driven across the Rio Grande, and numerous other complaints were investigated.

During the feast weeks, the report says, the state of affairs complained of exists for days, all occupations of every description giving place to it. All the outrages committed, it is asserted, originate in the dance.

"This whole question, in all its damnable ramifications," the agent insists, "will have to be settled sooner or later. The Government cannot go on appropriating millions of dollars annually for the civilization of the Indians when these plague spots exist and thrive on its bounty."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Both Houses Waiting on the Tariff Bill—Executive Matters Requiring Attention in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Beyond the fact that the General Deficiency Appropriation bill probably will be passed and that the Senate will stand ready to take up the Tariff bill at any time that a report may be brought in by the Conference Committee, little can be predicted of the course of events in the Senate this week. The disposition is to do little in the way of general legislation.

There may be an effort to take up the matter of the appointment of a currency commission. The general impression about the Senate is that the House will pass such a bill on this subject as the President may recommend, but there is no probability that the Senate will take the matter up seriously. The desire is to make this intention clear by infrequent meetings.

There are, however, some matters on the Executive calendar demanding attention, and there may be an effort to clear this calendar off during the week. If such should prove to be the case there would be more or less discussion in executive session over the McCord, Warner, and Goodnow nominations.

The friends of the Hawaiian annexation treaty on the Foreign Relations Committee also hope to be authorized at the meeting Wednesday to report a ratification resolution, but it is by no means certain that the committee will be able to reach an agreement so soon.

Monday will be devoted to the General Deficiency bill, particular attention being given to the provision for the purchase of armor plate at $425 per ton. This portion of the bill will be seriously antagonized and quite fiercely debated. Senator Harris of Kansas will endeavor to get up his resolution regarding the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railroad in the course of the week, but in this he will be opposed, and he is not likely to succeed.

The tariff conferrees confidently expect to bring in the Tariff bill by Thursday. The length of the debate on the report will depend upon how well the Senate conferrees may have succeeded in maintaining the integrity of the Senate bill. The Democrats and other opponents of the bill make no secret of their intention to oppose the adoption of the report if it appears that the amendments which they were instrumental in securing, putting cotton bagging, cotton ties, burlaps, paris green, &c., on the free list, have been receded from.

The Senate will insist upon final adjournment as soon as the tariff is disposed of.

The House will adjourn from to-morrow until Thursday. Its course thereafter will depend on the condition of the Tariff bill.

Winter Wheat Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The following are the percentages of condition of Winter wheat July 1 in the principal Winter wheat producing States, as shown by the monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture: Pennsylvania, 101; Tennessee, 110; Kentucky, 101; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 78; Indiana, 65; Illinois, 40; Missouri, 52; Kansas, 80; California, 78; Maryland, 110; Virginia, 110; Washington, 105, and Oregon, 92.

Canadian Pacific Meeting Adjourned.

LONDON, July 12.—The Times in its financial article to-day says that in the response to an appeal from Sir John Lubbock's committee, Mr. C. E. Bretherton has decided to adjourn the meeting of the Canadian Pacific shareholders until Oct. 18. This, The Times says, seems tantamount to abandoning the meeting altogether, but it is probably the wisest course to take under the circumstances.

Brighton Races
Begin To-day

And continue July 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. August 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, at 2:30 P. M. each day.

Music by Lander. Admission to Grand Stand, $2. Ladies, $1. Field, 50c.

Track can be reached by Kings Co. "L" from Brooklyn Bridge without change in 35 minutes, fare 10c; trains every 10 minutes; also by all other routes to Coney Island.

NEW CHICAGO GAS SCHEME

Plans for Consolidation Which Propose Big Increase in Net Earnings.

PRICE OF GAS CAN BE PUT UP

An Old Special Charter Permitting Advance to Three Dollars Per Thousand—A Sub Company to Handicap Competitors.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Details are made public here of the plan for carrying into effect the consolidation of the Chicago Gas properties in accordance with the recent permissive enactment of the Illinois Legislature.

As has been announced, there will not be a new corporation, but the charter of one of the present component properties—the People's Gas Light and Coke Company—will be used. Reasons for adopting this old charter (it is over forty years old) are numerous. Most important is the fact that it is a special charter, and, according to the claims of the controllers of the Gas Trust, is altogether free from the restrictive provisions of the general corporation law of Illinois. The charter, as construed by gas authorities, authorizes the company to charge three times as much as the present price limit on gas in Chicago. Gas magnates are in great enthusiasm over their claim that by using this old special charter they can, without interference, charge as much as $3 per thousand feet.

There are other advantages claimed under the adopted charter, but the power to advance the price of gas is by long odds of the most consequence. The right to put up the price of gas claimed under the People's charter, it developes, is lodged in an amendment made to that charter thirty-two years ago, (February, 1865,) which contains the following explicit provision:

"The Common Council of the City of Chicago may by resolution or ordinance regulate the price charged by said company for gas, but said Common Council of the City of Chicago shall in no case be authorized to compel the said company to furnish gas at a less rate than $3 per thousand feet."

This charter provision, according to Gas Trust authorities, is revolutionary in a most far-reaching way to their benefit. Semi-official estimates are that the gas companies now to be consolidated are putting out 400,000,000 cubic feet of product per month, or about 5,000,000,000 annually. The addition of 25 cents per 1,000 on such an output would net the consolidated company a profit above its present receipts equal to $1,250,000 per year, or 5 per cent. on its entire capital stock. It is believed that an advance of 25 cents per 1,000 will be the limit of the advance to be made at first, though it is but one-eighth of what enthusiastic insiders claim they can do under the special charter's provisions.

The People's Company is the only gas corporation in Chicago having a special charter "not affected by the general law." Of almost equal importance as affecting gas revenues, is a plan which the coming consolidation contemplates—a scheme carefully arranged for the carrying on of an aggressive warfare by the reorganized trust against competitors now existing or which hereafter may be proposed.

In the recent fight made on the Ogden Gas Company by the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, the latter was greatly hampered by reason of the general law, which compels every corporation engaged in a quasi-public business to treat all its customers alike.

When a truce was declared between the Chicago and the Ogden Company, it was learned that the Ogden people had prepared a bill, which they expected to have filed by the City of Chicago, to compel the Chicago company to give the same rates to its customers generally that were given to those customers which had been taken away from the Ogden Company by the Chicago Company. Without passing on the question as to whether such a bill could be maintained, it is sufficient to say that the Chicago Company was greatly hampered in the fight by reason of the general law referred to.

The plan in contemplation to serve the consolidated company on this account is outlined semi-officially as follows: "In case it shall become necessary to make a fight upon the Ogden Company, or upon any company organized for the purpose of sandbagging our properties, the following plan is suggested: Under Section 1 of the recent statute all gas companies are authorized to lease their property, rights, franchises, and privileges in whole or in part to any other gas company doing business in the same city. By Section 11 of the act it is provided that any corporation leasing the property of any other company shall be at the time of such lease in the actual business of furnishing gas to consumers.

"If a small company be organized under the general law and shall engage in business in a small way, purchasing gas of another company and retailing it to consumers within the same block and without entering upon streets or alleys, such company would require no franchise from the city. It could, however, without such franchise, engage in the actual business of

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Captain Cook—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH, CONEY ISLAND—El Capitan—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 8.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

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The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

MR. McKINLEY'S "BACKWARD STEP."

Mr. GEORGE MCANENY, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, has published a very strong, though perfectly moderate, statement of the facts regarding the changes in the civil service rules, which, according to The Tribune, are intended by the President. There is probably no person whose authority in these matters is higher than that of Mr. MCANENY, for he unites to accurate and full knowledge the most scrupulous regard for the truth and entire freedom from partisan prejudice. He is, moreover, master of an unusually clear, logical, and effective style.

Mr. MCANENY points out that the reported intention of the President "would be quite inconsistent with his recent declarations, both public and private, that he would protect the merit system from any serious impairment," and declares that he "cannot believe that his purpose has been correctly stated." He then proceeds to give the officially recorded facts as to each of the classes of employés whom the President is said to wish to take out from under the rules, shows that the rules were extended to them solely for the interest of the service, and that this has been conspicuously and uniformly secured.

The Government Printing Office was placed in the classified service more than two years since (June, 1895) at the request of the Public Printer and of the trades unions to which the employés belong. The testimony of all concerned is that the efficiency and economy of the office have been greatly improved. One foreman submits figures showing that in the case of one set of workmen the work done under the new system is 54 per cent. greater than that done by the political employés whom they replaced. The total number of the employed is greatly reduced by the abolition of the pressure from Congressmen, and the saving to the country for a single year has been more than $1,000,000.

The case of the internal revenue subordinates is equally strong. The clerks, storekeepers, and gaugers were included in December, 1894, and the Deputy Collectors in May, 1896. This was done on the recommendation of a Republican commission and largely through the influence of Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his last report, officially recognized the "marked improvement of the service in the field since the classification under the civil service law of the employés in that branch of the service." There are in all nearly 3,000 subordinates in this department to be affected by the proposed change.

As to the chiefs of divisions and heads of bureaus, the change would be particularly unfortunate and blameworthy. These were included in the classified service on the recommendation made over and again by a Republican commission. Under the old system, before the law of 1883, these officers were always selected by promotion. When the merit system was applied to the places below them and they were excepted from it, the pressure for their offices became very great, and there have been more purely political changes among them than in any other class. To take them out of the rules would restore this bad system. It is peculiarly bad in their case, because they are strictly business officers. As Mr. MCANENY says:

"To place in charge of the trained subordinates of the several divisions men from the outside who have no knowledge of the service, and whose appointment, as experience has shown, will in nine cases out of ten be made for political considerations only, is manifestly absurd. Moreover, the strongest incentive to good work in the lower grades will always be the fact that the positions that are higher will be filled, when vacant, by promotion from among the most meritorious. In the Navy Department the chiefs of division of naval construction, equipment, navigation, and steam engineering, each of whom is charged with immense expenditures, are selected from among trained officers of the navy, and there has never been difficulty in securing properly fitted men. This is true also in the War Department, and there have been perhaps fewer scandals in these two departments than in any other. The range of selection elsewhere is far wider; there are 80,000 positions in the classified service, from any of which a department officer may recruit his force by transfer. This being the case, it is inconceivable that proper men cannot be selected under the present rules for every vacancy. To restore to the excepted list these division chiefs and similar subordinates, each of whom is a business officer merely, and not one of whom has the slightest authority connected with the carrying out of the policies of the Administration, would be to deny to the merit system the opportunity to produce its best results."

The thing The Tribune says that the President intends to do is very clear and very shameful. It is simply and solely to open some 5,000 places to his political favorites or the favorites of his political friends. The pretext that this is necessary in order to get rid of men already in who, it is alleged, are political appointees is hollow and deceitful. Not one in five of the men now in are political appointees, and every man of them can be turned out within a week and for any reason or for none. The scheme is an open partisan grab, nothing less, nothing else. Mr. MCKINLEY cannot adopt it without flat violation of the pledge of his party and of his own personal pledges, freely given and often repeated.

THE MILLIONS OF THE TRUST.

The chances of Mr. GAGE'S proposition to put into the Treasury the $14,000,000 of the $16,000,000 profit voted to the Sugar Trust in the Tariff bill are in inverse proportion to its merit. Its merit is very great; its chances are less than nothing. Not only will Congress not accept the proposition, but it would, if it were pressed, reject it absolutely.

No one doubts that the sugar imported since the duty was known will yield at least $16,000,000. That was pointed out over and again when the bill was before the Senate. No one claims that the Trust has the faintest pretense of a right to such a profit. No one denies that the consumer will have to pay it and that the money, if it was drawn into the Treasury, would leave just so much in the pockets of the taxpayers. But Mr. GAGE'S honest, businesslike suggestion receives no response and hardly awakens the most languid interest.

If there were in existence an opposition party whose succession to power would not be itself a disaster, the manifest and manifold vices of the Republicans would make their overthrow as certain as the coming of the elections.

DICTATOR JONES.

"It is apparent," remarks the Washington correspondent of THE TIMES, "that JONES of Nevada has it in his power, if he chooses to exert that power, to go into the conference with a slate indicating the things he wants and must have."

There is no doubt that this is the fact, and it is a fact calculated to induce reflections. It brings into the strongest relief what we have been doing in wantonly multiplying the anomalies of Statehood. That States and not people should be represented in the Senate, and that small States should have the same representation as great, was a concession in the Constitution that was absolutely necessary to secure the ratification of that instrument. The bigger States had to acquiesce in the existence of a body which had a veto upon all lawmaking, and in which Rhode Island and Delaware had the same weight as New York and Pennsylvania. But the worst and ugliest anomalies in Statehood are not of the old thirteen. They are the recent anomalies which the Republican Party has wantonly added for the purpose of perpetuating its own power. The project returned to plague its inventors when the new Republican States "held up" a Republican tariff till its authors should promise to "do something for silver."

At present there is nothing especially to be "done for silver," and silver mining is the only industry of Nevada. That Commonwealth is not even a mining camp, but only an abandoned mining camp. Its population (of 45,761 at last authentic accounts) is mainly composed of those who cannot get away. This population, about one-fourth of what is adequate to send a Representative to the House, maintains two Senators to counterbalance New York or Pennsylvania or Illinois or Ohio. They are of course absentees, STEWART can afford to live where he chooses, and of course he does not choose to live in Nevada, while JONES, whether he is in the condition of booming or in the condition of "flat broke," has not for many years been reduced to the horrible necessity of actually inhabiting the borough which he represents.

It is JONES who is now the odd man on the conference committee with power to coerce his colleagues on the adoption of a tariff. In that position JONES, the representative of some 8,000 discouraged silver miners who voted for BRYAN, comes perilously near reducing to an absurdity "government of the people by the people for the people."

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTURE.

The friends of Mr. AIKIN, the late Supervising Architect, have been inclined to resent his removal by Secretary GAGE and to hold that it does not augur well for the future of our public architecture. It is quite true that the work of the late Supervising Architect is very superior, artistically, to that of most of his predecessors. We must go back twenty years, to the time when Mr. WILLIAM A. POTTER was Supervising Architect, to find an incumbent of the office who was so well qualified as a designer. And yet the truth is that the practical duties of the place are so urgent and so engrossing that it is a waste of a designer to put him in it. The ideal arrangement would be one in which the Supervising Architect should confine himself to the work of supervision, leaving the designs to be procured outside.

The Secretary has now shown his effective sympathy with the movement to improve the public architecture by issuing regulations for putting into effect the Tarsney bill. This was the bill in the support of which the architects were united and which Secretary CARLISLE did not see his way to enforcing. In respect to competitions it was permissive and not mandatory. The correspondence upon the subject between the Secretary and the Institute of Architects degenerated into a personal controversy. The controversy of the Institute seemed to be rather with the then Supervising Architect than with the Secretary, but Mr. CARLISLE supported his subordinate to the extent at last of declining to continue the correspondence. So that the present effort of Mr. GAGE is really the first that has been made to use the authority conferred upon the Secretary to institute competitions.

The conditions provided by the regulations seem to be entirely fair. They are not likely to be very tempting to busy architects, for the reason that the competition is to be open and that none but the successful competitor will be paid for his plans. To this competitor, however, will be awarded the construction of the building at the full rate of compensation usual in private work. Mr. GAGE is not authorized to promise any payment to unsuccessful competitors. This defect is in the law, and obviously it threatens that the competition invited will be confined to architects out of work and to novices. Busy architects are not much more inclined than other busy men to take chances in a lottery. They hold aloof from competitions which are not "limited and paid." But it is to be hoped that some of the leading and successful architects may, as a matter of public spirit, engage in a competition which promises to raise the standard of Government architecture. Several of them offered to do so in the case of the building at Buffalo, over which the institute and the Treasury fell out. There is no reason why they should not do so now. To tempt them, however, it is obviously necessary that the professional judges whom the Secretary promises to appoint shall be of such standing as to insure an intelligent award. And of course it should and would be understood that architects who agree to work for nothing on the chance of a prize in order to give the scheme of competition a fair beginning do so under protest and by way of exception.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Imperial Federation was doubtless what might be called the "business end" of the Queen's Jubilee. In this Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has discerned greater power to the British Empire, greater profits to the British merchant, and incidentally honor and success to himself. But he finds it very difficult to formulate just what he means by it. He undertook to define it at the recent banquet of the Colonial Premiers in London, but he really got no further than repeating it. "We hope soon to witness the federation of Australia," he said, "which of necessity must be followed by the federation of the South African colonies, which in turn would lead to the federation of the British Empire."

It is, of course, conceivable that Australia shall unite in the same manner in which Canada has united, and that this union shall be followed by that of the South African colonies. In each case such a confederation would mean what it means in the case of Canada or what it means in our own case, except that the confederation would not have the control of its foreign affairs. There would be an evident difficulty in getting the Australian colonies to unite upon a common tariff. But suppose this and other like difficulties to be overcome, how would the British Empire be nearer to federation and what would its federation mean? Sir WILFRID LAURIER at the same banquet explained that in his view it meant that each of the confederations should be represented in the British Parliament. "When Canada has her strength," he said, "nothing will satisfy her but imperial representation."

The British Parliament even now calls itself the "Imperial Parliament." But if it were to be enlarged so as to be really imperial, with each member of the empire proportionally represented, it would concern itself only with imperial affairs, and in that case it would be necessary to provide a local Legislature, or possibly three local Legislatures, for the British Islands. That is a project which would create much consternation among British politicians. The only alternative to it, however, in the way of "imperial representation" would appear to be the sending of a delegation by each of the colonial confederations, and there would be much in the condition of our own "territorial delegates," who take part only in such discussions as specially concern their people. Inasmuch as each of the confederations would be in a helpless minority by itself, its chief function would be to inform the imperial body of the opinions, wishes, and temper of its own special constituency. But this is a function which is now very effectively discharged by the colonial agents kept in London for the purpose, and also by the Viceroys, whose main function indeed it is. As they are quite detached from the political divisions of the countries over which they preside, these are more expert and authoritative witnesses to public opinion than could be any Parliamentary delegates, who would represent the prevailing party only, and would make little account of the opinion of the minority, which it might yet be of the utmost consequence for the imperial Government to know.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is wise to refrain from details about Imperial Federation, because the weakness of the scheme becomes apparent so soon as it is attempted to condense it from a vague and imposing dream to a practical project. There is one practical project connected with it in his mind, and that is the project of a Zollverein. Undoubtedly a common Legislature in which the majority should prevail would be the most practicable method of attaining a customs union. It would probably be out of the question to get any two of the colonial confederations to unite upon a tariff which should give the same preference to the goods of the mother country. Objections might be outvoted in a common Parliament and a confederation be forced to submit to a tariff which it did not like. But to coerce it in that way would be to deprive it of the power to enact its own commercial legislation, and that is one of the most cherished privileges the self-governing colonies or the confederations of such colonies now enjoy. To take it from them and offer them "imperial representation" in its place would be to invite them to exchange the substance of power for its shadow.

Besides, "this reasoning mistakes the age." Two hundred years ago all nations agreed that it was both just and useful for a mother country to insist that her colonies should trade exclusively with herself. That is still held by the nations of which the colonies are correspondingly in a languishing and in some cases in a moribund condition. Great Britain has made her tremendous colonial success by frankly and utterly abandoning it. When she acquires a savage land, she admits all comers to trade with it on equal terms with herself, and when it grows to national proportions she leaves it to make its own laws of trade instead of imposing her own. That is to say, what she acquires she acquires for the equal benefit of all mankind. As one of the Australian Premiers very pertinently pointed out the other day, it is this fact which mitigates the envy of mankind at the enormous British acquisitions. But if Great Britain were to revert to the methods of the seventeenth century and to tie down the British Empire to a system of exclusive or preferential dealing, that envy would be at once roused into activity. Instead of the pioneer of the human race, she would assume the aspect of its enemy, with very serious results. In short, the scheme of "Imperial Federation" seems to be either nugatory or mischievous.

TURNIPS AND THE UNGRATEFUL POOR.

There is a touch of pathos in that tale of the benevolent produce dealer and his turnips. There were 171 barrels of last year's turnips and they were left on his hands, wherefore he determined to give them to the poor. But the ungrateful and reckless poor neglected to take the turnips, and they were sent to the garbage dump. Many another philanthropist has as keenly felt the gross ingratitude of the people, and doubtless the produce merchant will recover from his surprise with heart unhardened and continue in his benevolent ways. The cost of transporting the turnips to the dump was considerable, of course, and could have been avoided if the poor had not been so heedless, but better times are close at hand, and what was thus lost can be made up in some other way.

Meanwhile both the ingratitude of the poor and their senseless aversion to turnips are worth pondering over. If the benevolent produce man had announced his willingness to give away 171 kegs of beer or tubs of vanilla ice cream, there surely would have been a great rush to his front door. The trouble seems to have been with the turnips. We cannot believe that this was due to the scientific assertion that a turnip is 92 per cent. water, and hence to be explained by the natural aversion of the multitude to water. For, although habitually scientific folks are frequently and not unobservedly poor, yet the poor as a class are hopelessly unscientific. No ordinary wayfaring man could be induced to believe that the turnip is largely composed of water. He could see at a glance that there is no water in a turnip.

Perhaps these turnips were rejected simply for lack of uses to put them to. They are considered cheap fodder, but horses and cattle are rather scarce in the tenement districts, and while goats will eat anything, and will therefore even eat last year's turnips, it would be hardly worth while to carry a basket or a barrel of turnips from West Street to the Harlem River just for the sake of feeding goats, who are never at loss for something to eat. As missiles the turnips would be useful, but it is not a custom of occasionally quarrelsome folks to prepare for broils in times of good feeling.

In fact, the poor, like the rich and the moderately well-to-do, are extremely human, and what nobody else wants they do not want. Colonel Sellers made believe to enjoy his meal of turnips, but they were probably new turnips, and, besides, Colonel Sellers is a fictitious personage. With the thermometer in the eighties and nineties, a diet of old turnips, which contain very little nutrition, does not seem conducive to either good appetite or good digestion.

The account we publish this morning of the manner in which the Chicago Gas people propose to secure what they consider adequate returns for their capital and skill is not pleasant reading. When a facile Legislature, the technicalities of legal practice, and a statute made thirty-two years ago for entirely different purposes are used to give to a powerful and wealthy corporation the means of extorting extravagant prices for a necessary of life, the public sense of justice and decency is deeply outraged. But in the way of remedy it must be remembered that these abuses are made possible solely by the bad character of representatives chosen by general suffrage, and the election of such men is made possible because voters are guided by party names and not by the character of candidates.

In 1890 the McKinley tariff was bought at the price of the Sherman Silver Purchase act. In 1897 the Aldrich-Dingley tariff is bought by the duties on wool, hides, and lead given to the Silver-mine Senators with the aid of the Sugar Trust. The world does move.

Ex-Gov. FLOWER does not see that "You're another" is no argument except as against the "other." He says that non-partisan government of the city has not worked well under Mayor STRONG. It has worked well precisely to the extent that it has been applied. Mayor STRONG'S administration has failed only where it has not been non-partisan. Both its success and its failure support the claims of non-partisanship. A completely non-partisan rule would be as nearly complete a success as human arrangements are likely to be. As for the talk of partisan responsibility, that is a tradition which politicians nurse for their own advantage. At best it only results in giving first one party and then the other a chance at the offices. That is why the politicians like it.

A writer in The Evening Post has discovered that the great increase in the number of seaside resorts and roof gardens has been of no service to people "in society" because so many tens of thousands of others insist on enjoying them—which is true and of not the slightest importance.

The Ambassadors of the "concert" are not yet authorized to do more than make faces at the Sultan, and these he takes imperturbably. When they tell him that he must get out of Thessaly and don't say at what time, or their Governments will do something "severe" and don't say what, they simply invite him to stay indefinitely. His procrastination will end when they can agree—not before.

Bad as the recent hot weather has been in this region, New Yorkers have had much to be thankful for. North of the Highlands and even nearer the city the mercury has ranged from 90° to 94°, while it has been no higher here than 86° to 88°. Taking the endurable Summer temperature at 80°, this means that the excess of heat has been nearly twice as great in the region about us. Practically there has been little serious injury from the heat in the city except in cases of the sick, the very badly housed, and the fools who "cool off" with iced alcoholic drinks.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of the London weeklies makes the cheerful suggestion that if Japan, instead of wasting time since the conflict with China in training an army for use in Asiatic conquests, which Europe will never let her attempt, had devoted all her energy and money to increasing her navy, she would now be in a position to take advantage of the opportunity which a war between the United States and Spain will give, and could seize the Philippines. As the same article says that "the annexation of the Sandwich Islands by the United States is an accomplished fact," it is hardly necessary to ask how the writer knew there is to be a war between the United States and Spain.

—A rather smudgy little paper that reaches us from Glouster, Ohio, makes the important announcement that "some gentlemen of honest convictions" have organized a new political party. These gentlemen, it seems, have attentively considered the existing parties, and have decided that the country has nothing to expect from organizations that waste their time in bickering about trifles like the tariff and the currency. Those are things, we are told, that can be safely trusted to take care of themselves, and, however they are settled, nobody will be able to gain a livelihood until foreign immigration and the use of labor-saving machinery are prohibited by law. The new party—it is the Union Party, by the way—is going to see that the one and the other are done, and, as preparation for the task, a platform has been drawn up comprising just three planks—restriction of immigration, discontinuance of the use of machines that do the work of more than two hand workers, and "the solution of disputed issues in speedy, practical ways." This is a rather pretty scheme, as schemes go, and no wonder Glouster casts defiant eyes toward Kansas and whispers to the statesmen of that region, "There are others!" It is pleasant to notice, however, that in Ohio "gentlemen of honest convictions" are not so sure of their ability to revolutionize the world as are their rivals in other places. They foresee failure as one of life's possibilities, a fact that indicates the possession of considerable lingering sense. "In starting this new party," says the smudgy little paper, "its founders have had a good idea of its future. It is likely to die a-borning. But in the history of the world it cannot, and shall not, be said that no one in all America had the courage and intelligence to stand up for the laborer's rights as they actually were." Were what, the Ohio reformer forgot to say.

—Due credit should be given to the Young Men's Christian Associations of this State for being the first to abandon the policy of demanding, or at least of accepting, free entertainment in the city where they hold their convention. This has been the invariable habit of religious organizations for so many ages that it had come to be accepted almost as a matter of course. Now that a reform has been started, it will doubtless soon be quite apparent to all that the plan saved money at the expense of self-respect and independence, and this innovation will be widely imitated.

—Spanish sentimentality, as well as several other Spanish traits not less nearly allied to barbarism, was strikingly illustrated by a recent incident in Madrid. A young man and a young woman who were deeply in love, but whose marriage had been forbidden by their respective families in the effective way familiar to Latin races, decided that life was no longer endurable, and resolved on suicide. So, after binding themselves together securely with a cord and leaving a written request that they should both be laid to rest in one grave, they solved the great matter for themselves by taking poison. Notwithstanding their dying request, each family proposed to bury its own member separately; but this course by no means accorded with the views of the friends of the lovers and the general public, who held that the lovers should not be parted in death. Therefore, a mob of 6,000 women assembled, and among them was a goodly sprinkling of "cigarreras," or cigar-makers, ladies of a fiery and romantic turn, always to the fore in love and by no means backward in war. These fierce partisans threatened to stop the cortège by force, unless the lovers' wishes were carried out to the letter, and it was only by the interference of the Civil Governor and a strong force of police that the mob was kept in check, until the relatives relented on the strenuous advice of the authorities, and consented to the burial of the two bodies together. In an old ballad this episode would read very well, but happening in the capital of a modern nation, it goes to prove that the modernness of the nation can be little more than an affair of the almanac.

PERSONAL.

—There will be more or less surprise almost everywhere at the news that Gen. LEE has expended in relieving the distress of Americans in Cuba so small a portion of the grant made by Congress; but imagine the amazement, partly horrified and partly angry, that must have been felt by officials like those in charge of the Capitol at Albany at hearing of a man who, with $50,000 of public money to spend, found uses for less than an eighth of it! Such conduct, they may well remark, as they fondly recall their own padded payrolls, is well calculated to spread the dangerous heresy that politics and plunder are not synonyms.

—Considerable irritation seems to exist up in Syracuse because the suggestion that the State should erect there a statue of JOSHUA FORMAN, as "father of the Erie Canal," has not been received with enthusiasm in the near-by cities. The Syracusans are especially disturbed because a Rochester newspaper man, moved by jealousy, no doubt, pretends never to have heard of JOSHUA FORMAN, and questions whether he was even a cousin by marriage of the canal. This is an unworthy imputation, The Syracuse Standard declares, and reveals an ignorance really disgraceful. Then it proceeds to tell how JOSHUA FORMAN, a sometime resident of the Salt City, took, as a member of the Legislature, measures that first aroused public sentiment in favor of digging a big ditch from Lake Erie to the Hudson. On Feb. 4, 1808, he introduced in the Assembly a joint resolution providing for a preliminary survey of the route, and he had influence enough to secure its passage. This makes out a case which Rochester itself must recognize, however unwillingly, but it is not too disgraceful to admit that elsewhere than in Monroe County the name of JOSHUA FORMAN is not quite a household word, and that, from elsewhere than that county, hints will reach Syracuse gently suggesting that if she wants to glorify her ancient citizen, it would be a good idea to defray the incidental expense herself. The late Mr. FORMAN may have been, and probably was, a real good man, but he was hardly great enough to be seen from the State Treasury. People in general will always regard DE WITT CLINTON as the father of the Erie Canal, and what sentimental feelings that water course excites will continue to be turned toward him.

—MAX BEERBOHM, who would not, there is reason to suspect, lose much sleep, even though he were convicted of saying something not quite so true as it was smart, makes this queer declaration in the course of a recent review: "SAPPHO spent her whole life in writing and rewriting some exquisite, isolated verses, which, with feminine tact, she handed down to posterity as mere fragments of her work." Of course, SAPPHO did no such thing, but why couldn't it be done? Happy lines come to almost everybody, and a sufficiently ingenious utilization of Mr. BEERBOHM'S suggestion might lead to deathless fame for somebody who couldn't write a poem to save his or her life.

—Col. JAMES R. HALLOWELL, whose bearing and dress caused his political rivals in Kansas to give him the title, intended to be sarcastic, of "Prince HAL," is dangerously ill of diabetes. Col. HALLOWELL'S beginning in Kansas was at Columbus, in Cherokee County. In 1879 he represented that county in the State Senate, and afterward succeeded GEORGE R. PECK as United States District Attorney. This position he held until he was succeeded by W. C. PERRY, a Democrat. In 1887 Col. HALLOWELL went to Wichita, where he at once took high rank at the bar. In 1890 he became the Republican nominee for Congress in the Seventh District. The Populists hated and derided him, and it was this that gave his opponent, the since famous JERRY SIMPSON, an opportunity to hold up his own supposed poverty in contrast with the alleged riches of HALLOWELL. "Look," he cried to an audience one night, exposing his legs, which he purposely had left bare. "Look! Prince HAL wears silk socks, and I wear no socks at all." So it came that JERRY SIMPSON became known as "Sockless SIMPSON." In the war Col. HALLOWELL sustained wounds from which he never recovered. A pension was granted him several times while he lived in Kansas, but he uniformly declined to accept it. This was one of his hobbies. He adhered strictly to that opinion until misfortune compelled him to change his views. Only a few days ago the announcement was made from Washington that to Col. HALLOWELL there had been awarded a pension of $20 per month, with back pay of about $7,000, which will be a boon to the family.

CURRENT NOTES.

The people of Pittsburg, Penn., especially the business men, are going to have, probably on Saturday next, a big jollification over the gaining of free navigation on the Monongahela River. A grand parade of steamboats is one of the suggested features.

* * *

Unlike the two great parties in this State, the Prohibitionists are to hold a delegate convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Not cutting much figure in the election votes, perhaps they desire to make some stir by their public assembling.

* * *

New Britain, Conn., expects to have the finest Union Soldiers' Monument in the State. It will be erected in the city park, and will cost $25,000. It is to be a tower of marble, with bronze tablets, and will be 50 feet high and 20 feet square at the base. In the top will be an illuminated clock, and there will be four bronze torches at the corners.

* * *

The late Catholic Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans left an estate of only about $6,000, which was inherited from his father, and three-fourths of it he bequeathed for religious and charitable purposes. He was entitled to a handsome salary for years, but drew only barely enough to pay the actual expenses for his simple living, allowing the remainder to accumulate to pay off the debt of the diocese.

* * *

Gov. Wolcott has nominated Charles Francis Adams, (Chairman,) William W. Crapo, and Elihu B. Hayes as members of a commission provided for by the Massachusetts Legislature at its late session to investigate the relation between street railway companies and municipalities of the State. The commission's term of service is six months, and it must report to the Legislature in January next.

* * *

A smoothly shaven man who, unrecognized, walked into the Kentucky Executive offices in Frankfort last Wednesday and made himself very much at home, created some consternation, not to say indignation, among the Governor's clerks. Noticing it, his smooth face broke into a broad smile, and when he spoke the tones of his voice revealed to the listeners that he was Gov. Bradley, who, while on his journey to Colorado, had shaved off what have been somewhat impertinently called down there his flaming whiskers and mustache.

* * *

Some feeling has been excited in Charleston because no warship was designed for the use of the South Carolina Naval Militia this Summer. Commander Pinckney is reported as saying that they wanted sea practice, and they could not get it, although to a Northern battalion was given a ten days' cruise at sea with everything provided. The South Carolina battalion was organized about six years ago, and has numbered 286 men. For two successive years a warship has been sent to Charleston for its use, but, the Commander says, it did not take them to sea; they were taken on board in the morning, sent ashore at noon to find their dinners as best they could, back in the afternoon, and at sundown shipped back to the city again to lodge at their own expense. The State pays the men $2 a year each for their services as enlisted volunteers.

The Chief Judgeship.

From The Albany Argus.

Several distinguished jurists of both parties have been suggested for the important vacancy about to be filled—the Chief Judgeship of the Court of Appeals. So far as we are aware, there is no personal objection to be urged against any of them. It would be a matter of great regret should either party make a nomination conspicuously unfit and force a campaign upon personalities for such an office. There is one way, and but one, in which the locality consideration might enter largely into the choice of voters this year; in selecting a Judge to fill the vacancy on the Court of Appeals bench caused by the resignation of Judge Peckham, Gov. Morton violated all the rules of propriety, which demanded that the place go to a Democratic Judge from the Third Judicial District. By selecting Judge Vann, he made the bench five to two Republican, and deprived the Third Judicial District of representation to give a third Judgeship to the Fifth District. Should the Democratic nominee for the Chief Judgeship this year chance to be a resident of the Third District it would afford an opportunity for the people to rectify not only the political disproportion but the locality disproportion created by Gov. Morton.

Mr. Astor an Absentee Landlord.

From The London Chronicle.

The acclimatization of the American millionaire is an episode which London takes with a magnificent unconcern. But the news that Mr. William Waldorf Astor has been giving a successful evening party appears to produce some newspaper excitement in New York. Oddly enough, the objection taken is that he is an "absentee landlord." He bleeds New York in rents and land values to the tune of some millions of dollars a year—and then spends them in riotous living elsewhere. Hence, they say, he is an excellent text and object-lesson for the "Henry-Georgeites." It is true that absenteeism had an awkward reaction on the rights of Irish landowners. It would be a curious repetition of history if the luxurious and social tendencies of rich Americans led up to a "plan of campaign" and a strike against rents in New York.

The Pictures Told the Whole Story.

From The Valatie Rough Notes.

Last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, with its admirable photographic views of the Queen's Jubilee procession, thirty-seven in number, was a decided relief from the speckled and piebald editions of its city contemporaries. The pictures were clear, distinct, and printed with great care, and told better than the pen can describe the story in which the whole world is interested.

NUGGETS.

Almost Human.

The parrot fancies that he taught man to talk.—Galveston News.

Evidence of Extensive Travelling.

"Berger must have traveled a great deal."

"Yes, he doesn't seem to know much about any one place."—Chicago Journal.

What Troubled Him.

Old Emdee—Well, how do you like your profession?

Young Emdee—Profession is O. K. It's the practice I'm kicking about.—Brooklyn Life.

An Indorsement.

"Do you regard that politician as a reliable man?" inquired Senator Sorghum's friend.

"Reliable?" echoed the Senator. "I should say so. If that man were to give me a tip on the market I'd back it with my last dollar!"—Washington Star.

Incorrect Imputation.

"Dear," said the Senator's wife, "the papers are accusing you of letting the stock market influence your vote."

"It's not true," roared the statesman, as he pounded the table with his fist. "All I have done in that direction was to allow my vote to influence my dealings in the stock market."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE LITTLE RED STAMP.

From The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

I'm the little red stamp with George Washington's picture;
I have the right of way;
And the mail train thunders from under the stairs
And rattles into the day.
Now clear the way for your Uncle Sam's mail;
Ye freight trains stand aside!
Spur your iron-lunged horse to his fullest speed
For the little red stamp would ride.
So vomit your flame on the startled night
And your smoke in the face of the day;
For the little red stamp with George Washinton's picture
Must have the right of way.

The engine plows, when I start on my ride,
Through the drifted banks of snow;
But we hasten to climes where the rivers melt
And climes where the roses blow.
First the pines of Maine, then the Kansas plain,
Then whiffs from the Western bay,
Till I drop in the hands that have reached for me
A thousand leagues away.
Pull open the throttle and loose every brake,
And dash through the night and the day;
For the little red stamp with George Washinton's picture
Must have the right of way.

I'm the little red stamp with George Washington's picture,
And I go wherever I may,
To any spot in George Washington's land;
And I go by the shortest way.
And the guns of wrath would clear my path,
A thousand guns at need,
Of the hands that should dare to block my course
Or slacken my onward speed.
Stand back! Hands off of Uncle Sam's mail!
Stand back there! Back! I say!
For the little red stamp with George Washinton's picture
Must have the right of way.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

Sir Patrick A. Jennings, at One Time Premier of New South Wales, Is Dead.

WAS BORN IN NEWRY, IRELAND.

Well Known in Australian Politics—Honored by Two Popes—Commissioner to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 11.—The Hon. Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K. C. M. G., LL. D., formerly Premier of New South Wales, is dead. He was sixty-six years of age.

Patrick Alfred Jennings was born in Newry, Ireland, and was a direct descendant of a Flemish family which went to England in the fifteenth century, and later settled in Ireland. Sir Patrick received his early education in the town of his birth, where he learned civil engineering. He left England for Australia in 1852. Going directly to the gold fields, he established himself three years later at St. Arnaud. He was the first to introduce there the quartz-crushing machine. He was created a Magistrate of Victoria in 1857, and for some years he was Chairman of the local bench. He was first made member of the Legislative Council in 1867. He resigned three years later, and was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for the Murray District.

In 1873 Sir Patrick went to Sydney, and the next year received the order of St. Gregory the Great from Rome. In 1879 he accepted the post of Executive Commissioner of the first Sydney International Exhibition. In 1880 he was appointed K. C. M. G. He was Commissioner for New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. He was Vice President of the Executive Council, without portfolio, in the Stuart Government. He was made Premier in 1886. He received the degree of LL. D. from Dublin University when he visited his native land in 1889. Besides being made a K. C. M. G. by Pope Pius IX., Leo XIII. conferred upon him the Grand Cross of Pius IX.

A NEW ITALIAN RIFLE.

A Bersaglieri Officer Invents One That Fires Eighty Shots a Minute.

ROME, July 11.—Capt. Col of the bersaglieri has invented a rifle from which eighty shots a minute may be fired without removing the weapon from the shoulder. Tests of the new arm are being made by the Government.

MANCHESTER-GOELET AFFAIR.

The Daily Telegraph Makes no Apology for Its Story.

LONDON, July 12.—The Daily Telegraph to-day makes no apology for the publication of the announcement that a marriage had been arranged between the Duke of Manchester and Miss May Goelet, nor does it refer to the matter at all.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S OTHER PLAN

Would Have Canada, Australia, and South Africa in the House of Lords.

LONDON, July 12.—The Daily Chronicle this morning says that Mr. Chamberlain, finding that his plan for colonial representation in the House of Commons is out of the question, wants Canada, Australia, and South Africa each to have a representative in the House of Lords, and for this reason wished Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner, raised to the peerage.

Mr. Chamberlain hopes that when the Premiers return home and consult their Governments they will arrange for the nomination of these representatives. Mr. Chamberlain also hopes eventually to constitute the Colonial Agents General into a sort of advisory council, meeting regularly at the Colonial Office and giving the Colonial Secretary the benefit of their counsel.

In addition to the fact, however, that the conferences held did not run as smoothly as Mr. Chamberlain would have liked, a majority of the Premiers expressed surprise at the dilatory, easy-going methods of the Imperial authorities and the comparative indifference of the Colonial Office toward the new problems created by the United States, whose instant action regarding Hawaii and Samoa as expanding their power introduced a totally new element into Australian politics.

The Togo-Dahomey Dispute Settled.

PARIS, July 11.—After seven weeks of difficult but friendly negotiations, France and Germany have concluded a convention of delimitation of the hinterland between Togo and Dahomey. By the terms of the convention France obtains exclusive possession of Gurma, while Germany annexes Sansanne Mangu to Togoland.

Plan of the Nile Expedition.

LONDON, July 11.—It is announced that the Anglo-Egyptian expedition is to be increased by 10,000 men. The column will capture Omdurman and reoccupy Darfur, Kordofan, Sonnaar, Bahr-el-Ghazal, and other places. A portion of the forces will advance along the Khartoum side of the Nile.

Rebels Defeated in Uruguay.

LONDON, July 11.—A dispatch from Montevideo says that severe fighting between the revolutionists and Government troops has occurred at Acegua, in the Province of Cerro Largo. According to the Government report, the rebels were obliged to retreat.

The Kaiser Hurts His Eye.

ODDE, Norway, July 11.—Emperor William, while walking on the deck of his yacht at this place to-day as one of the masts was being lowered, was struck a violent blow on the left eye by a rope, causing an extravasation of blood on the eyeball. A bandage was immediately placed over the injured eye, and the pain ceased almost at once.

The Tacna Plebiscite in Chile.

LONDON, July 11.—Cable advices from Chile announce that the Government has offered to Señor Angel Custodio Vicuna the charge of the Tacna plebiscite.

Señor Polar, the Peruvian Minister to Bolivia, will shortly arrive in Lima for the purpose of consulting with the Government.

Regent of Lippe Resigns.

LONDON, July 12.—A dispatch to The Times from Berlin says that Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe has resigned the regency of Lippe and has quitted Detmold with his wife, Princess Victoria, for Buckeburg.

Count Ernst will arrive on July 17 to assume the regency.

No Opposition from Japan.

LONDON, July 12.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Japanese Minister here assures me that the idea of the adoption by Japan of offensive measures against the American annexation of Hawaii is absurd."

Spree to be Repaired at Southampton.

QUEENSTOWN, July 11.—The disabled steamer Spreé, North German Lloyd Line, from New York to Bremen, will be towed to Southampton, where she will be fitted with a new crank shaft.

Lillian Nordica Slightly Better.

LONDON, July 11.—The condition of Mme. Lillian Nordica, the prima donna, who has been ill at the Hotel Savoy for several days, shows a slight improvement.

Costa Rican Vessels Quarantined.

MADRID, July 11.—The Government has decreed a quarantine against vessels arriving from Costa Rican ports, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever there.

Doctors' Diplomas for Foreigners.

PARIS, July 11.—The Supreme Council of Education has adopted a proposal by which foreigners are enabled to obtain doctors' diplomas by undergoing an examination at French universities.

HELEN ELISE VILLARD WEDS.

Daughter of Henry Villard Married in London to J. W. Bell.

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. James W. Bell of Dresden was married yesterday to Helen Elise, daughter of Henry Villard of New York, at Essex Church, Nottinghill Gate, Kensington.

POLITICAL RIOTS IN HUNGARY.

Troops Summoned to Disperse a Mob in Eger—Many Arrests Made.

BUDA-PESTH, July 11.—Riotous demonstrations, led by several members of the Chamber of Deputies, have occurred at Eger. The trouble was caused by the refusal of the municipal authorities to allow a public meeting to be held in the Town Hall. The gendarmes were jeered at and insulted by the crowds which gathered, and the mob assumed so threatening an attitude that it was found necessary to summon troops to disperse them. Many arrests were made.

The meeting which was prohibited was to be a German demonstration against the decree making the Czech language the official tongue in Bohemia. Admission to the hall was demanded in the name of seventy-three German Deputies to the Reichsrath.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER SUED.

James Corrigan Asserts, in Cleveland, That He Is Not Allowed Full Value for Stock.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—John D. Rockefeller has been sued, in the Common Pleas Court here, by James Corrigan, the vessel owner, for an accounting. Corrigan, who was in Rockefeller's debt, gave the latter as collateral security, it is asserted, 2,500 shares of Standard Oil Company stock.

Later the stock was credited to Corrigan on his indebtedness. He now insists that he was not allowed what the stock was worth.

The petition is not on file in court, but it is said the stock was credited at the rate of $138 a share. It sold yesterday for $318.

Corrigan declined to-day to discuss the suit. He said he had asked for an accounting, and when asked the amount of his claim he said: "I cannot tell. I don't know how much it will be. I contend only that I was not allowed what the stock was worth. The Standard Oil Company is a trust, and I was on the outside."

GEN. WEYLER CONGRATULATED.

Party Neutrality Praised by Autonomists—Banderas's Death Reported.

HAVANA, July 11.—Reports presented to the authorities by Enrique Gomes, the Governor of Trinidad, say that the rebels there are in a serious position owing to the great scarcity of supplies of all kinds.

A committee of the local autonomists of Sancti Spiritus recently visited Gen. Weyler and presented to him an address, in which they declared that the Autonomists always have supported and will in the future support the Government and its representatives. The address congratulates the Governor General upon his maintaining a position of neutrality with regard to political parties, and declares that more than any other Governor has he maintained this position.

The address adds that not one of the local Autonomists has joined the revolutionists.

Gen. Weyler thanked the committee, and promised that he would not abandon his policy of neutrality.

News received in Havana from a private source says it is believed that the insurgent leader Quintin Banderas was killed on Monday last.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION

Seventh International Convention to Open in Chattanooga July 15.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 11.—The seventh international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America is to be held in Chattanooga July 15 to 18.

Special interest attaches to the convention this year in view of the fraternal adjustment of relations between the Baptist Young People's Union of America and the Baptist Young People's Union auxiliary to the Southern Baptists' Convention. The gathering will thus be more thoroughly National in scope than any former convention and the young people of the South will clasp hands with those from the West, East, and North in fellowship.

The sessions of the convention will be held in a handsome new brick and stone auditorium. It will comfortably seat 5,000 persons. The building is admirably adapted for convention purposes, being of a size as large as can be used to advantage.

The Chairman of the local Executive Committee has received information that there will be not fewer than 12,000 strangers here.

HUNTED WITH BLOODHOUNDS.

A Georgian Mob on the Trail of a Negro Fiend.

JONESBOROUGH, Ga., July 11.—Four counties in this vicinity have to-day been overrun with 2,000 armed men, some mounted and some on foot, following Oscar Smith, a colored man, who late yesterday assaulted the six-year-old daughter of Former Senator Samuel E. Campbell.

The posse is reinforced by a score of bloodhounds. The negro traveled nearly 100 miles without food or rest, and is now surrounded in a heavy swamp.

Nothing short of a miracle can accomplish his escape, and the mob will make short shrift of him when they get him.

COLORADO MIDLAND TROUBLES.

Receiver in Denver Ordered to Pay the Interest on the Busk Tunnel.

DENVER, Col., July 11.—The temporary order signed last week by Judge Caldwell in the United States Circuit Court pending the payment of the semi-annual interest on the Busk tunnel due the Central Trust Company from the Colorado Midland Railroad has been withdrawn, and a decree issued ordering the Midland receiver to pay the amount, $131,250.

In the event of the receiver failing to do this, the Court orders that the debt shall constitute a lien upon all the franchises and property, both personal and mixed, of the Midland, to be prior in equity to the mortgages and debts of the Trust company already borne by the road, and sell the same at auction at the expiration of thirty days if the claim is not paid.

Brooklyn Man Killed by Train.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—An unknown man, believed to be from Brooklyn, N. Y., died in the Episcopal Hospital to-day, as a result of injuries received by being struck by a train late last night. He was found lying beside the tracks on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Bridesburg. His skull was fractured, and he never recovered consciousness. He was aged about twenty-six years, and a card was found on him bearing the address, 137 Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

Hartford Physician Drops Dead.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11.—Dr. Oliver S. Flint, aged sixty-five, dropped dead from neuralgia of the heart at his home in this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He had been a practicing physician in this city for over thirty years, devoting himself especially to rupture.

Slept on the Track, Lost a Foot.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11.—H. Lewis Cowles of East Hartford was run over by an electric car of the Farmington line at Electric Park, six miles from here, late Saturday night. He was asleep with one foot on the track, and the car passing, cut off the foot.

Drowned in Lake Ariel.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 11.—While boating on Lake Ariel yesterday Miss Lillie Simons, aged fifteen, was drowned. With several other girls she was out on the lake in a small boat, which upset. All were rescued save Miss Simons. She lived in Lake Ariel village.

Son Born to Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr.

LENOX, Mass., July 11.—A son was born Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., and a grandson to Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane of New York and Mrs. J. A. Burden of Troy. The event occurred at Elm Court, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane.

MR. AND MRS. LECLUSE BURIED

The Authorities of Bayport Believe He Died from a Fall and She from Shock.

BAYPORT, L. I., July 11.—The funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lecluse, who were found dead in their home in this village on Friday, was held at the house this afternoon. The Rev. W. T. Wooley of the Methodist Church conducted the services. There were many mourners present. The burial was in the Union Cemetery at Sayville.

No arrests have been made in connection with the case, and it is not believed there will be any. District Attorney Jaycox is firmly convinced that Mr. Lecluse met an accidental death. He believes the aged man fell and struck his head against the stove. He says everything points to this, and that when the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of violent death they were probably laboring under excitement and did not take into consideration the facts which point to accidental death. In this opinion Detective Wilkes, who investigated the case, and was again here to-day, supports the District Attorney.

The family are very indignant at the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. They believe with the authorities that Mr. Lecluse died from the effects of the fall. Mrs. Lecluse died, the autopsy showed, from valvular disease of the heart, stricken when her husband fell.

In his remarks at the funeral, Mr. Wooley referred to the tragic death of the aged couple and scouted the idea of foul play.

A RECORD IN TYPESETTING.

Philadelphia Man Does 469,300 Ems in Six Days.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—William Duffy, a linotype operator in the composing room of The Philadelphia Inquirer, set in six days last week 469,300 ems of nonpareil type.

His average per hour was 9,192 ems.

He worked off the hook, taking the ordinary run of daily copy, principally markets and summaries of sporting events; leaded his own matter, using one-point leads; did all his own correcting; passed galley proofs to next operator for correction, and kept no account of waits for copy or breaks in the machine.

The highest previous average for six days was 8,700 ems per hour, and 410,000 ems for six days, but the matter was leaded for operator, and all stoppages of machines were deducted.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Talking of Having the Convention of 1900 in London.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—"London in 1900" is to be the rallying cry of the Christian Endeavorers for the next three years. It is the ambition of President Clark and his millions of foHowers to show the Old World something of the strength of their organization. Nashville has already been chosen as the place of meeting in 1898, and at the annual meeting of officers Tuesday morning the question of convention city for 1899 will be discussed, but the question may not be settled then, for the offers of a number of places are to be considered.

Denver has put in a strong bid, and both St. Louis and Cincinnati are anxious to have the young Christians visit them. All that can be said now is that the matter is unsettled, and all applicants have an equal chance of success.

This has been a busy day for the members of the organization. Many meetings have been held, all, however, being devotional in character, business affairs not interesting the Endeavorers on the Sabbath.

At one of the services to-night there was singing by the Police Choral Society of San Francisco, all the singers wearing the police uniform. One of the hymns they sang was "Throw Out the Life Line."

WHISKY MEN WILL INSURE.

Kentucky Distillers Talk of Organizing a Mutual Company.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11.—The whisky distillers of Kentucky are seriously considering the formation of a mutual insurance company. For some time the distillers have complained that the rate of 6 and 7 per cent. was too high, and have made repeated efforts to have it lowered. The Louisville Board of Fire Underwriters is favorable to a reduction and has taken the matter up with the Executive Committee of the Kentucky and Tennessee Board. It is generally conceded that if no reduction is granted the Distillers' Mutual Insurance Company will be organized.

Many distillers carry their own insurance, but it is not practicable without co-operation. The matter of rganizing a mutual company was broached some time ago, but a section in the State Constitution forbids a charter save under certain conditions. Legal advice has been sought, but it is now believed that a company can be organized under the present Constitution. A report to this effect has been made to the committee of the Kentucky Distillers' Association having the matter in charge.

There has been no change in the whisky tariff for twenty years, and since that time the protection of distillery property has been greatly increased, and at the same time the margin of profit to the distiller has been materially reduced.

DRAGGED A WOMAN TO DEATH.

Terrible Fate of a Mexican Accused of Witchcraft.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 11.—Teodora Salas, a Mexican woman eighty years old, living at the Plaza La Cinta, has been brutally murdered by Antonio Lucero and Todoro Tafaya, aged eighteen and twenty-two years, respectively.

Tafoya's sister is suffering from an incurable disease, and the superstitious Mexicans declared she had been bewitched by Senora Salas. Firmly believing this, Tafoya's mother asked the boys to kill the old woman.

The boys prevailed upon the supposed "Bruha" to accompany them to San Lorenzo. When about three miles from the plaza, Tafoya threw his lariat around the woman's neck and pulled her from her horse. He then instructed Lucero to attach his lasso to her feet, and the two, starting their horses on the run, dragged the woman to death, not a vestige of clothing being found on the body when discovered.

The mother of Tafoya has been arrested, but the boys cannot be found.

BICYCLIST HITS AMBULANCE.

Woman Rider's Wheel Wrecked, But She Is Unhurt.

A Bellevue Hospital ambulance was run into by a woman bicyclist last night at the corner of First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. The ambulance was in charge of Dr. Knause, and was answering a call. Charities Commissioner John P. Faure was in the seat with Dr. Knause. The wheelwoman was with a party of five others, who were coming from the ferry. The driver of the ambulance repeatedly rang his bell, but the bicyclists did not heed the warning.

The woman ran into the ambulance between the front and rear wheels. Her machine was wrecked, but she was not maVchine was wrecked, but she was not injured, beyond a slight shock. She refused to give her name, and after the attention of Dr. Knause, was able to go home.

POLICEMAN'S JAW BROKEN.

West of the Macdougal Street Station Says a Brother Officer Did It.

Policeman E. H. West of the Macdougal Street Station was treated at Roosevelt Hospital last night for a broken jaw. He said the injury was inflicted by Policeman Walker in the dormitory of the Macdougal Street Station after they had been relieved from duty shortly after midnight Saturday. He says he was approached by Walker, who, without warning, gave him a blow in the face. He went down stairs and reported the case to the Sergeant, preferring a charge of assault against Walker.

Acting Capt. Farrell, who was in the station at the time of the alleged assault, said last night he did not believe the story. "I was here," he said, "when West came downstairs. He told me Walker had attacked him, and I went upstairs with him. I asked five of the policemen if they had seen Walker hit West, and they all replied in the negative. He did not prefer a charge against West. I am surprised to hear that he was seriously hurt."

Policeman Walker could not be seen. He will probably have to give his version of the affair to the Police Commissioners.

A LAKE SUPERIOR ROMANCE

Dying Chippewa Chief Reveals the Story of His Adopted Daughter's Parentage.

A CHILD OF WHITE PARENTS

Her Home Destroyed and Her Parents Missing, She Was Taken to the Home of the Medicine Man and Raised as His Own Child.

FOND DU LAC, Minn., July 11.—An old Chippewa Indian medicine man named Manitowasa died here a few days ago after telling a sensational story concerning a young woman who is now the wife of a half-breed living at Superior, Wis. Manitowasa had been on earth about fifty years, according to the Indian system of computing time, and was counted among the great men of the Chippewa tribe. At one time he was at the head of a band of Chippewas occupying the head of the Lake Superior region, but for the past ten years he has wandered about from place to place, administering to ailing brethren, and gaining a livelihood by means of his rod and gun. He was always welcome wherever he called, and his healing decoctions, made from herbs and roots, were in great demand even among the white people.

A week ago Manitowasa turned up at Fond du Lac after an absence of nearly six months, and found shelter at the home of Joe Gorgie, two miles out in the woods. The old man was taken ill the day after his arrival, and steadily grew worse until it became apparent that he must soon pass into the land of the "Great Spirit." Saturday evening he called Joe Gorgie to the bedside and signified that he wished to say something of importance. He asked that another witness be brought in to hear what he had to say, and Gorgie summoned his son. Then Manitowasa told the story which for twenty-five years has remained locked in the bosom of this brawny redskin. Unable to speak but a few words of English, he told the story in the prattling Chippewa tongue, and when he had concluded he sank back upon the pillow exhausted, and the two half-breeds retired from the room to talk over the wonderful disclosure. Manitowasa died on Monday morning and was buried that afternoon in the Indian Cemetery, with his gun, his hunting knife, and his pipe.

The story, as told by the old medicine man, may lead to the solution of a mystery which the public gave up as unsolvable many years ago. It is this, as repeated by the half-breed, Gorgie, and his son:

A Waif Among Indians.

About twenty-five years ago Manitowasa and a party of his braves were camped on the bank of the Mississippi, a few miles north of St. Paul, having visited that city for a conference with the Governor. While sitting about the camp one night a little girl, about five or six years of age, came along the road from the direction of St. Paul, and upon reaching the camp and seeing the feathered occupants became frightened and retraced her steps toward St. Paul. The next morning, while the Indians were preparing to resume their journey, a woman carrying the same little girl came up to the camp. With considerable difficulty she gave the Indians to understand that she had found the child lying by the roadside in an unconscious condition. She told them it was the child of a farmer living four or five miles further on, and asked that the Indians give her food and drink, and then see that she arrived safely home. Manitowasa consented reluctantly, and when the band moved onward the little girl sat on the saddle behind the chief. Arriving at the point where the woman had said the farmer's house was situated, they found only the charred ruins of a log cabin, the fire still smoldering. There was no sign of a human being, and no other house in sight. The child, upon seeing the burned house, cried bitterly, but clung tightly to the chief, refusing to dismount, and the Indians moved onward until they arrived at Lake Superior.

In the meantime the discovery had been made in the vicinity of St. Paul that the cabin of Howard Marsh had been burned, and that the farmer and his wife and child had mysteriously disappeared. No traces of human remains could be found in the débris, and nothing was ever heard concerning the missing family. The woman who had picked up the child on the road told her story about the band of Indians, but the neighbors thought it hardly probable that the Indians would carry off an entire family, and were rather inclined to the belief that the farmer and his wife and child had pulled up stakes and quietly returned to the East.

Adopted by the Indian.

Manitowasa adopted the child as his own, and she grew to womanhood in the belief that the kind-hearted medicine man was her father, and that the long-haired squaw occupying the tepee was her devoted mother. He called her Men-no-wa-ne-to-was-i, (lost child,) and loved her and cared for her as any father would for a child. The old man intended to take the child with him on his next trip to St. Paul, and to turn her over to her parents, but the report came to him that her parents were missing, and then he decided to keep her forever if she was not reclaimed. Five years ago "Lost Child" married a half-breed named John Chiverre, and the couple now live together on a little farm in the outskirts of the City of Superior. The news of her supposed father's death and his confession nearly prostrated her, but she went at once to Fond du lac to receive her father's statement from the lips of Joe Gorgie. She is satisfied that her father told the truth, and explains that he did not tell it before for fear that she would become discontented with Indian life and go to seek her real parents. Her official, who, together with the owner of the house, climbed on to a bench. The district commander was dragged down with threats and shouts, a rain of blows showered on him, and his overcoat torn from him; he was then pushed out, and only with difficulty contrived to escape in his sleigh."

"I always thought my father had some secret," she said, "for he often told me that some day I would hear something strange about myself, though I never could get him to intimate the nature of it. I will not seek my parents. I do not want them. I have been happy all my life, and would be happy now but for my father's death."

Mrs. Chiverre possesses but few of the Indian traits, though associated with the tribe for many years. Her features are those of a white woman, and she would readily be taken for one but for her dusky complexion and Indian style of dress.

SHOT WITH AN OLD REVOLVER.

Luigi Arone Accidentally Shot by His Cousin—Recalvo Disappears.

Luigi Arone, forty-three years old, of 206 Elizabeth Street, was accidentally shot in the breast last night by his cousin, Giovanni Recalvo, who lives in the same house.

The two men and several members of their families were sitting in one of their rooms together, while Recalvo was cleaning an old revolver.

The weapon had not been used in a long time, and was not supposed to be loaded. It was loaded, however, and of course one of the cartridges exploded. The bullet struck Arone in the left breast.

As soon as he saw what it had done Recalvo hurried out to find a physician. He did not return, and an ambulance was finally summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital. It was said at the hospital that the bullet had glanced from a rib and had done no serious injury.

Despondent and Hanged Himself.

The dead body of a man was found hanging from the limb of a tree in Mosholu Parkway by a party of boys at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had apparently been dead for some hours. Herman Malke of 409 East Fifth Street called at the Tremont Police Station last night and identified the body as that of Carl Brandes, a painter, thirty-seven years old, who for the past eight months had been out of regular employment. He had become despondent in consequence, and Malke said he thought that the reason for his committing suicide.

Won't Work When They Can.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

It was not worth while to telegraph from Kansas that the tramps which are said to infest that State by thousands have refused to help secure the harvest at $1.50 or $2 a day. Now and then there is a tramp who is seeking employment, but the great body of them went out on strike against labor years ago.

PEDDLED STOLEN LINEN.

Four Cases of Handkerchiefs and a Truck Were Taken—The Goods Recovered.

Five cases of handkerchiefs, valued at $4,000, belonging to the Belfast Linen Company in White Street were being taken to be sent to Boston via the Stonington boats July 3. William Kennedy, a truckman, drove with them to the pier at the foot of Spring Street, and as there was a long line of trucks ahead of him, he took one of the cases on his shoulder, and deposited it on the boat, leaving the truck with four cases some distance away. When he returned to the place where he had left the truck he found it and the cases gone.

He reported the matter to the police of the Macdougal Street Station. The truck was found at North Moore and West Streets, but the cases were missing. The police worked on the matter for a week, and on Saturday traced the goods to an Italian fruit store at 97 Clinton Place. At that address they arrested Michael Conavaro, twenty-five years old, a fruit dealer; Luigi Casendino, fifty-two years old, a fruit dealer; Joseph Pupo, seventeen years old, a peddler, all living at 97 Clinton Place; John Lonedica, twenty-one years old, a driver, and Salvatore Spasiano, nineteen years old, a driver, both of 440 West Fifty-fourth Street, and Luis Cosentino, thirty years old, a peddler, of 229 Sullivan Street.

Small boxes to the number of 237 filled with the linen handkerchiefs and forty dozen of large size men's linen handkerchiefs were found under the bed in the rear of the store, which had been raised by putting blocks of wood under the legs of the bedstead. Four of the men were arrested in the fruit store and the two others were found in Sullivan Street peddling the handkerchiefs, which they claimed they had bought at auction. The prisoners were taken to Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning and were remanded.

TAKEN FROM JAIL AND BEATEN.

A Nebraska Mob Wreaks Vengeance on a Child Beater.

BEATRICE, Neb., July 11.—A. M. Winebrenner, a merchant, was taken from jail shortly after midnight this morning by a mob of 100 men, who gave him a severe beating, and then presented him with a coat of tar and feathers.

Winebrenner was arrested Saturday for brutally beating his eighteen-year-old stepdaughter with a buggy whip, and at the examination it was brought out that for two years the girl has been subjected to almost unheard of cruelty. It also developed that, as a result of the treatment, the girl is in a precarious condition.

When the facts became known a mob was formed to give Winebrenner a taste of his own medicine. It took the mob twenty minutes to effect an entrance to the jail, and ten minutes to beat, tar, and feather him.

REPUBLICANS GO TO DETROIT.

Candidates for the Presidency of the National League of Clubs.

DETROIT, Mich., July 11.—The hotel lobbies are crowded to-night with the advance guard of the delegations to the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs, which commences Tuesday.

The chief topic of interest among the delegates already on the field is the election of the President. The prominent candidates for President are Marcus Pollasky of Chicago, Col. George Stone of San Francisco, L. J. Crawford of Newport, Ky.; Edward H. B. Green of Dallas, Texas, son of Hetty Green, and Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff of New York. Secretary Dowling also says that he may be a candidate for President.

CENSUS IN RURAL RUSSIA.

Villagers Obstruct the Government Officers, Believing Them Emissaries of the Antichrist.

The July number of Free Russia, the organ of the English Society of Friends of Russian Freedom, treats of a variety of subjects of much interest to Russians abroad and to others who watch the developments of events in the great empire of the Czar.

The taking of the census, the paper says, caused much alarm and anger among the rural populations of that enormous empire. The pessimists talked with subdued rage of the increase of taxes, of the increase of actual conscription, and of enforced colonization of the Amour provinces and Siberia generally. As to the optimists, they talked louder than ever of land endowment, that ineradicable idea of the Russian peasant.

The paper goes on to say: "In the Penza Province the Tartar population of thirty-one villages refused point blank to take part in the census, suspecting the Government intended to violate their religious liberty. So persistent and energetic were these disturbances that troops were called to put them down. Disturbances of the same character on a larger scale broke out in the Kazan Province. Here the troops were called in four districts. As an illustration of the character of these riots we may give a few particulars of what took place in the District of Christopol:

"On being informed that the local Chouvashes, who were heathens, believed the census meant they were to be forcibly baptised, the district commander of the locality came to the village and ordered a village meeting to be called. Very soon the house at which the officials stopped was surrounded by a crowd, the leader of which cried out, 'Why have they come? Away with them!' Then entering the house, the leader began to abuse the district commander and to threaten him. At the latter's order the intruder was immediately turned out, and the outer door bolted from inside. An assault then began, and when the bolt gave way about twenty Chouvashes attacked the official, who, together with the owner of the house, climbed on to a bench. The district commander was dragged down with threats and shouts, a rain of blows showered on him, and his overcoat torn from him; he was then pushed out, and only with difficulty contrived to escape in his sleigh."

These were some of the difficulties that attended the taking of the census among the heathen part of the population; and among the dissenters from the Russian Orthodox there were other troubles. "Besides the apprehensions of forcible conversion to Orthodoxy," the paper goes on to say, "for which the Russian sectarians have as much reason as the non-Christians of the empire, they had other reasons for looking with more suspicion on the coming census. It is well known that a great many Russian sects believe the coming of Antichrist has already taken place in Russia; and that all official symbols, such as signatures, official forms, stamps, and uniforms, are the seal of Antichrist. No wonder that to these sectarians the census appeared in the light of the Antichrist wanting to register his adherents—in other words, to stamp the genuine Christians with his seal.

"Consequently, we learn that throughout Russia all the sectarians tried more or less to avoid the census. On some occasions this led to comical incidents, but on others it led to startling facts, which not infrequently assumed the character of tragedies. One of the Russian weeklies informs us that a Siberian sect, on hearing of the approach of the census takers, built two rafts and left their homes together with some of their belongings, sailing along the mighty Siberian rivers till they came to the region of the Vassugan lakes, which are situated between the Ob and Irtish Rivers, in a very wild and rough country, known only to the nomadic aborigines. These people fled from the nets of Antichrist, as they called the census."

In European Russia, where the sectarians could not escape, their religious frenzy brought about some terrible tragedies, as the burying and walling up alive of men and women who preferred a fearful death to the sin of being registered as the adherents of Antichrist.

Some of these sectarians, as the Doukhobortsi, believe that it is sinful to take up arms, and positively refuse to serve as soldiers. Such persons the Government has resolved to exile to the Yakoutsk province for a period of eighteen years.

Free Russia says the exhibition to be opened this month at Kiev will be hardly as splendid as was the Government exhibition at Nijni Novgorod last year, as it is a private affair. It is expected, however, that it will be far more popular and more useful. Admission will be very cheap, and the managing committee is doing everything possible to attract the peasantry, and a series of meetings of agriculturists will be held. One of the Russian papers urges the discussion of several special questions, among them the subject of the injury done agriculture by the protective duties on agricultural machinery, which raise prices 50 per cent. Another question suggested is agricultural education for women, and the opening to them of every career that education opens to men.

BOODLE TALK IN CHICAGO.

Report That $5,000 Was Offered an Alderman for His Vote on the General Electric Ordinance.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Mayor Harrison reiterated to-day his previous declaration that he has won the fight against the General Electric Street Railway combination, and will prevent the passage of that company's ordinance over his veto to-morrow night.

Both sides to the fight are making great efforts to secure sufficient strength to win.

The combination back of the ordinance is becoming desperate in its attempt to secure support from the anti-gang Aldermen, who are pledged to support the Mayor.

It is reported that one of the minority Aldermen was offered $2,000 Saturday to change his vote and support the ordinance, and that when he refused the offer was raised to $5,000.

The story runs that the Alderman refused to change his position, and when an attempt was made to get him to stay away from the Council meeting to-night, for a consideration, he once more refused.

It is rumored that the same powerful arguments are being used with every Alderman who can be approached.

THOMPSON'S SEALING REPORT.

A. R. Milne Replies to the Criticism Made by J. H. Liebes, the Sealing Expert.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 11.—A. R. Milne, Collector of Customs at this port, has made public a statement replying to the criticism of Prof. Thompson's sealing report made by J. H. Liebes, the sealing expert of the American Commercial Company.

Milne says his reply, which Liebes attacks, is absolutely correct, the figures being given by the Captains of schooners under oath and verified by disinterested experts, who spent the season on different schooners.

He says nobody can tell a male from a female skin after they have been in salt two or three months, so it would be useless to have skins examined here upon the arrival of schooners. A test was made of this two or three years ago, and it was found impossible to tell one skin from another with the exception of old bulls, which can be told by the mane.

Milne charges that the officials at Washington include catches of Puget Sound schooners to make it appear that his statement is wrong. He has the evidence of Mr. Maynard of the Natural History Society, who visited the islands several years ago, that most of the pups were killed by sandstorms. Canadian sealers are preparing statistics to prevent if possible the British Government from meeting the view of the United States and modifying the regulations.

NATICK WHEELMAN ROBBED.

Waylaid at Midnight and Shot in the Arm—Loses $400 and a Watch.

NATICK, R. I., July 11.—Felix Lambert, proprietor of the Lambert Art Company, was halted last midnight while wheeling on the highway between River Point and Natick.

One of the three men who stopped him shot him in the arm.

While Lambert was on the ground the robbers took $400 from his pocket and a gold watch.

DROWNED WHILE AT PLAY.

Brother Almost Perishes in Newark Attemping to Save His Sister.

NEWARK, N. J., July 11.—Laura Bennett, ten years old, was playing on the Domestic Dock this evening with her twin sister and her brother, two years older, when she fell into the river. She was drowned. Her brother, Louis, leaped into the water to save his sister, and was unable to do so. He was seized with a fit and would also have been drowned had not James McLaughlin, nineteen years old, gone overboard after him. The children live at 27 Cleveland Avenue, Harrison.

THE BOLIVIAN MISSION.

Major Pangborne of Jersey City Invited to Take the Post.

DENVER, Col., July 11.—Major Z. K. Pangborne, the veteran newspaper editor of Jersey City, N. J., who is in Denver en route home after a visit of several months on the Pacific coast, has received a telegram from the Administration at Washington proferring him the position of Minister to Bolivia.

It is understood the Major will decline the appointment. His friends say he might accept a position of equal importance in one of the European countries, but at the age of sixty-five he does not care to make a long journey to South America.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. J. H. Baden.

The Rev. J. H. Baden of 240 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, died Saturday, at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. E. F. Hoyke, at Hastings-on-the-Hudson. He was seventy years old, and was born in Hanover, Germany. He came to America in 1856. He was pastor of a German Lutheran Church in Mount Vernon, N. Y., for three years. Later he was the assistant of Dr. Stollman, pastor of the Matthews German Lutheran Church, on Broome Street.

Twenty-eight years ago Mr. Baden went to Brooklyn and founded St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Washington Avenue. He remained in charge there until 1892, when he was made pastor emeritus. He was President of the New York State Ministerium for several years, and was a Trustee of the Emigrant House, on State Street, this city, and a Trustee of the Lutheran Seminary, at Philadelphia. Last year he celebrated his silver wedding, in Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at St. Luke's. Dr. Crotel will speak in English, and the present pastor, Dr. Ludwig, will preach in German.

Nathan J. Newwitter.

Nathan J. Newwitter died suddenly on Saturday of heart failure at his home, 214 East Sixty-second Street. Mr. Newwitter was appointed Consul to Japan under President Grant's Administration. He was born in Albany in 1846, and was in the real estate business in this city, with offices at 111 Broadway. For the past three years he has been one of the Commissioners engaged in connection with the opening of Franklin Avenue. He was married on April 11, 1896, to Miss Charlotte Simpson, daughter of the late Jonathan Simpson.

President McMillan's Son Dead.

James F. McMillan, seventeen years old, the son of President McMillan of the Park Commissioners, died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Saturday morning. Young McMillan developed a cold last year, which brought on pneumonia. After recuperating he went to Virginia for the benefit of his health, but seemed to be no strength. At the beginning of the Summer season he went to Saranac Lake, and after lingering some time, he expired on Saturday morning.

John E. Davidson.

John E. Davidson, Third Vice President of the Pennsylvania Company, controlling and operating the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, died yesterday at the Hotel Lincoln in Pittsburg, at noon, from the effects of an operation performed last Thursday for appendicitis. He was fifty-nine years of age, and had been connected with the Pennsylvania system for more than thirty years. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

The Metropolitan Orchestra.

The following is the programme of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, to be given on the Madison

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.

H. K. BURRAS & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

DEVLIN COAL CO., 6 % MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the trust deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 o'clock P. M. of the 15th day of July, 1897, for the sale of it of bonds, as above described, secured by said deed (at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest,) to an amount sufficient to use the sum of four thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars ($4,784.).
CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.,
of the City of New York,
July 10, 1897. Trustee, 30 Broad St.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1897, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 19, 1897. JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, Pres.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1897, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1897.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
98th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, June 14, 1897.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10, 1897.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 7 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, June 21, 1897.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1897, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1897, and reopen July 16, 1897.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
New York, June 29th, 1897.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company out of the net earnings, payable July 15, 1897.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 12, and reopen on the morning of July 16.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey,
143 Liberty St., New York, July 6th, 1897.
A dividend of ONE per cent. has this day been declared, payable August 2nd, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Thursday, July 15th, till the morning of Thursday, July 22d. J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company,
50 Wall St., New York, July 1, 1897.
EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand. DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Office of Citizens' Insurance Company,
156 Broadway,
New York, July 7, 1897.
A dividend of Three and a half per cent. on capital stock and reserved fund is payable on demand. F. M. PARKER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The D. M. Koehler & Son Co.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "The D. M. Koehler & Son Company" will be held at the principal office, No. 12 Broad Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, July 13th, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting. SAM'L M. MARKS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, July 8, 1897.
Mr. EDWIN H. BAKER and Mr. GEORGE FABYAN have this day been admitted partners in our firm. BLISS, FABYAN & CO.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—Jennie Blum and Isaac Wallach, as executors, &c., of ALBERT BLUM, deceased, vs. CLARENCE DAVIS, Samuel Davis, et al.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 12th day of July, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the N neteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-second Street, distant westerly two hundred feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the said southerly side of Seventy-second Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-first Street and Seventy-second Street; and thence westerly along said centre line sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-second Street; and thence easterly along said southerly side of Seventy-second Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street number 350 East Seventy-second Street, in said City of New York. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 33 Wall Street, New York City.
je17-22w5pM&Th&fy12

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

News from the strike, news from Washington—that will be what Wall Street will most anxiously attend upon at the beginning of this week. If the news from neither be bad it is improbable that traders working for a reaction will be able to accomplish much.

The market already has been under much pressure from apprehensions that grave developments might come from both of these sources. Riots in the coal fields have been freely predicted, and snarls of the most serious nature are declared to be already handicapping the Congressional conferrees on the tariff. Talk on this account has had the effect of increasing the short interest materially.

***

Most of the recent active work in the market has really been aiming to mark prices down somewhat, and this work, too, has been by interests largely which genuinely desire to see the market improve, and whose efforts are merely intended to serve as a conservative influence. And that influence has been good.

***

Friends of some of the Granger railway shares—the stocks most in favor—are talking enthusiastically over prospects for early increases in dividend rates. Some basis exists for the expectations. But in the present temper of investors it is not of first importance that dividends shall be raised; what they most want is a sense of security—what they most would know is that dividends paid are dividends earned.

Take the Manhattan Elevated illustration. As a 6 per cent. stock Manhattan was under suspicion and weak; as a sure 4 per cent. it is strong and in credit.

***

Chicago Gas will probably cut a conspicuous figure in this week's market, for with the details of the consolidation plan made public it will be seen that the property is to be a much bigger revenue earner than has at any time been expected by anybody in Wall Street.

It may not be the Consolidated Company's policy to put up the price of gas to consumers, but it has the power—and won't there be some temptations?

***

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1¾	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1¼	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	2¼
Bay State Gas	1⅝	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	1¼
Consol. Ice pf.	1	Pacific Mail	1½
Des. M. & Ft. D.	.5	P., D. & E.	1⅝
Laclede Gas	1⅜	Rio Grand W. pf.	3⅜
Laclede Gas pf.	1½	St. P. & Omaha	1⅜
Minn. & St. L.	2½	S. R. & T.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1	L. E. & West.	1½
Balt. & Ohio.	1½	L. E. & West. pf.	4¼
Brooklyn R. T.	1¼	Manhattan	1⅝
Cent. Pacific.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Consol. Gas.	1½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Del., Lack. & W.	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	3¼
Iowa Cent. pf.	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T. 5s.	2½	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	3
C. of N. J. gen. 5s.	1	Northwest. s. f. 5s.	1
C. Gas L. & C. 1st.	1	P., D. & E. 2d, t. r.	4¾
D. Gas Co. 5s.	3	Peo. Gas Chi. 2d.	1½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st.	1½	Pitts. & West. 1st.	1¼
Ga. Pac. 1st.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2¼
Iowa Cent. 1st.	1½	Stand. R. & T., inc.	2½
L., N. A. & C. con.	1⅝	so. Pac. Ariz. 1st.	1½
Minn. & St. L. 1st.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

A. & N. W. 1st.	1	O., St. L. 1st, t. r.	1
Balt. & O. 5s, 1925.	2½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	1
Iron M. gen.	1½	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Kan. & Tex. 2d.	1⅛		

***

The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last July 11, '96.
American Cotton Oil	13⅞	13¼	13¼	9
American Cotton Oil pf.	63	62¾	62¾	47
Am. Spirits Mfg.	11¾	11	11	..
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	29½	28½	28½	..
Am. Sugar Refineries.	129⅝	126¼	129⅛	111
Am. Sugar Refineries pf.	107⅞	107⅜	107⅝	101¼
American Tobacco	76	73¾	75½	62
A., T. & S. F.	12⅜	12	12⅜	..
A., T. & S. F. pf.	24⅝	23¾	24	20½
Baltimore & Ohio.	10⅜	9	9	17¾
Bay State Gas.	12⅞	11⅞	12¾	20⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	30⅜	29½	29½	21⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas.	109½	109½	109½	90
Canada Southern	50	49½	50	46¼
Canadian Pacific	64½	64¼	64¼	..
Central Pacific	9	8½	8½	..
Chesapeake & Ohio.	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	14
Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	83½	81¾	82⅝	73¼
Chicago Gas	94⅜	92⅝	94⅛	59¾
Chicago Great Western.	7⅜	4	7⅛	6
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	84⅜	82¾	83¾	75¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	130⅞	130⅜	130½	127¼
Chi. & Northwestern.	118⅜	116	117¼	100⅜
Chi. & Northwestern pf.	161	161	161	..
Chi., Rock Island & P.	74½	73	73⅝	..
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	25⅞	24½	24⅝	28¼
Col. Fuel & Iron.	17⅝	17	17	21½
Col., H. V. & Toledo.	3	2⅝	2⅝	16½
Consolidated Ice	41	40¼	41	..
Consolidated Ice pf.	88½	88	88½	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	160½	159¾	160⅛	154
Delaware & Hudson.	110⅝	109½	110¼	124⅞
Del., Lack & West.	156⅞	156⅝	156⅝	157
D. & Rio Grande pf.	43½	42⅜	42⅝	46⅝
Des Moines & Fort D.	14⅜	9	14¼	..
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	116	116	116	..
Erie	14½	14¼	14½	15
Erie 1st pf.	33⅝	33¾	33⅝	34½
General Electric	34	33½	33⅝	26½
Illinois Central	97½	97⅛	97⅛	93
Iron Steamboat	4½	4½	4½	..
Iowa Central	8	8	8	..
Iowa Central pf.	27½	27¼	27½	29
Kanawha & Michigan	5	5	5	..
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	16½	15	16½	..
Laclede Gas	27½	26	26⅝	22½
Laclede Gas pf.	82½	81¼	82½	..
Lake Erie & Western.	14	13⅝	13⅝	17¾
Lake Erie & West. pf.	65	65	65	69⅜
Lake Shore	171½	171	171	140½
Louisville & Nashville.	50½	49½	50¼	39¾
Manhattan Con.	91½	89⅝	90	99
Metropolitan Traction	109	109	109	101
Mexican Central	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
Mexican National ctfs.	1½	1½	1½	..
Michigan Central	101	100½	100½	94
Minneapolis & St. Louis.	24⅜	23¼	24	16
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	84	82	83	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	53½	52	52⅝	..
Minnesota Iron	56	52	56	62½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	11⅝
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf.	31	30	30⅝	22½
Missouri Pacific	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	21½
National Lead Co.	30½	28⅝	30¼	21⅞
National Lead Co. pf.	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	85
National Starch pf.	16	16	16	..
New Jersey Central	85½	82½	85	101¾
New York Central	102½	100½	102	94½
New York & E. R. Gas.	80	75⅝	78¾	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	13½	13¼	13¼	12
N. Y., Sus. & Western.	10⅝	10½	10½	8¼
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	29¾	28	29½	22
Norfolk & Western pf.	28⅞	28½	28⅝	..
North American	4	4	4	4½
Northern Pacific	14	13⅝	13⅝	..
Northern Pacific pf.	41	39¾	40½	..
Ontario & Western	14⅝	14¾	14¾	14
Oregon R. & Nav.	19	19	19	..
Oregon Ry. & Nav. pf.	54	53½	53½	..
Oregon Short Line	17¾	17½	17¾	..
Pacific Mail	32	29⅞	31¾	23¼
Peoria, Decatur & Evan.	1⅞	⅞	1⅞	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	13	13	13	..
Pullman Palace Car Co.	107½	107½	107½	150
Reading	22⅛	21¾	21⅝	..
Reading 1st pf.	46½	45¼	45½	..
Reading 2d pf.	27	27	27	..
Rio Grande Western.	20⅜	19	20⅛	..
Rio Grande West. pf.	51⅝	49	51½	..
St. Joe & Gr. Is.	3¼	3¼	3½	..
St. Joe & Gr. Is. 1st pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
St. L. & S. F.	5¼	5	5⅛	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	46⅜	45⅜	46⅛	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	16¼	16	16	..
St. Louis Southwestern.	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜
St. Louis Southwest. pf.	8½	8¼	8⅝	9½
St. Paul & Omaha.	64⅝	62½	64⅜	39½
Southern Pacific	15	15	15⅛	18⅞
Southern Railway.	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
Southern Railway pf.	29½	28⅝	28⅞	25½
Stand. R. & T.	5⅞	4⅞	5⅝	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron.	23⅜	21⅝	22	21⅜
Texas Pacific	10⅝	10¼	10½	7
Union Pacific	6⅜	5⅞	6	6⅜
U. P., Denver & Gulf.	2	2	2	2
U. S. Leather.	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7
U. S. Leather pf.	60½	59	60	57½
U. S. Rubber.	12¾	11¼	11¼	17½
U. S. Rubber pf.	57	54⅝	54⅝	73⅜
Wabash	6	5⅝	6	6⅜
Wabash pf.	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	16½
Western Union Beef.	8	8	8	..
Western Union Teleg.	84⅝	83½	84	83⅜

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call at 1@1½ per cent., with the average of loans about 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, and 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first class single names, and 4@4½ per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England lost £160,751 bullion in the week ended Thursday last, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.80, became 49.37 per cent. The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 10,425,000f. in gold and lost 3,950,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange closed firm. Posted rates, $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.85¾@$4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; banks, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

GOLD IMPORTS INDICATED.

The question of gold exports has been practically dropped from Wall Street's list of impending bearish developments. The apparently weak position of sterling exchange and the prospects of large grain shipments to Europe in the Autumn have convinced the Street that further heavy exports of the yellow metal to Europe are almost impossible. In fact, it has now become a question of gold imports. Many thoughtful and conservative financiers are predicting an inward flow of gold as a result of the heavy merchandise exports which now seem probable. In discussing the outlook for exchange and the likelihood of gold imports, Mr. Paul Lichtenstein, manager of the Exchange department of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Personally, I believe we are going to see much lower rates for sterling exchange by Fall. I know there are many exchange authorities who do not think that rates are going to be very much lower than those now prevailing, but I am inclined to differ with them. Of course, predictions as to the future of the exchange market are, at their best, very unreliable and hardly much more than guesses. But from the present outlook, I must say that I do not see how exchange can keep up anywhere near its present level.

"It is possible that in the next week or two we may send more gold abroad. Exchange is at present high enough to permit of that—always taking into consideration the shippers' commissions—and it must be remembered that in addition to our recent large imports of merchandise in anticipation of the passage of the high-tariff law, London has been selling us a number of our own securities during the past few weeks—securities which must be paid for. But any movement of this kind will be only temporary, and the amount of gold which may be shipped (if any is shipped) will be small.

"But before very long I think you will see sterling rates begin to decline. It must be remembered that we have imported a great deal of merchandise in anticipation of the passage of this new tariff law, and for some time our imports will probably be extremely light. Against this we have the prospect of very heavy shipments of grain this year, and also of other merchandise—which means that Europe will owe us money that in one way or another will have to be paid.

"The one strong feature of exchange at the present time lies in the fact that we have by no means paid for our recent heavy merchandise imports. That is one argument why exchange rates should not decline. But, in my opinion, when the export movement in grain begins these debts will be speedily overbalanced.

"There is, of course, always the possibility of Europe sending back to us our own securities. This is liable at any time to become a powerful factor in the exchange market. Upon this will depend the matter of gold imports. If London is a seller of American securities, as has been the case during the past few days, it is doubtful if any gold will come from Europe to this country. It may take all of our exports of merchandise to pay for our imports of securities. And you must remember that one ship can carry in one voyage more value in securities than all the vessels in the world could carry in grain.

"But against this we have the probability of Europe recognizing the improved conditions here in the United States, and appreciating the prospects of larger railroad earnings and consequent larger dividends upon American railroad securities—an appreciation which will mean European purchases of our stocks, for there is plenty of idle money in Europe that is only awaiting investment where the yield will be greater than that given by domestic securities. If this should be the case, we will certainly have lower exchange rates—very much lower. With shipments of securities abroad in addition to shipments of grain, we will certainly have gold imports—and I am not sure that they will not be extensive."

Apropos of the gold import question, The London Statist, always eager to find reasons for predicting that gold will leave the United States, is now beginning to admit the early likelihood of gold shipments from Europe to America. The latest issue of The Statist received here says:

"There has been a reduction in the gold shipments from the United States. Efforts appear to have been made to stop the outflow. October sterling exchange has been offered in New York this week as low as $4.83, and as the present sight rate is $4.87¼, this is a strong inducement to bankers having money in New York for remittance to Europe to leave it there until October, as the difference between the sight and October exchange is equal to interest at the rate of 3½ per cent.

"Europe in the Autumn will require a large amount of wheat from the United States, for which it may have to pay good prices. Consequently, the balance of trade will then again be in favor of the United States. Those offering to sell October exchange at as low as $4.83 are relying on this circumstance, and are endeavoring to pay for the large amount of European produce that is now being imported into the United States in anticipation of the higher tariff with the produce which will be exported from the United States three months hence.

"It is possible, though not probable, they may be wholly successful in preventing further gold shipments. At any rate the operation will greatly reduce the gold shipments from the United States at the moment, and may prevent any important shipment of gold from Europe in the Autumn to the United States, when the tide is the other way.

"It is, however, quite possible that if Europe has to buy much produce from America, some gold may later on be taken from London; and consequently bankers will be wise not to expect money to remain for an indefinite period as cheap as it will probably be during July and August. That they are to some extent alive to the probability of money hardening in value during the last quarter of the year may be reflected in their indisposition to take six months' bills below 1¼ per cent., although they willingly discount three months' bills at 13-16."

"CONSPIRACY!"

The London Economist is not always dreary. That theory is wrong. Sometimes The London Economist can be amply amusing. Hearken to this from The London Economist's review of what it considers the American situation:

"It will be interesting to watch the outcome of the apparent conspiracy among optimists on the trade situation. No less than three times during the past week glowing accounts have been published of the revival in business. Those who are taking part in this involuntary conspiracy of misrepresentation are clinging desperately to shreds of information gathered at Pittsburg and at some New England cotton mill towns. The result is a publication in one well-known trade review and a dozen less well known but generally better informed publications, and in the daily newspapers, (which are fairly at the mercy of specialists in this line, as they usually know so little about the subject,) that a great revival has taken place in the iron and steel industry, in hides and leather, and in cotton goods manufacturing."

***

And The London Economist proceeds to add that pig iron at Pittsburg has declined a trifle, though, it says, Pennsylvania "furnaces and mills are busy," and Southern iron has advanced "for the first time since that industry was established"—which suggests that after all a fund for Mark Twain may have to be started; he will suffer anew from this fresh competition by The London Economist.

WALL STREET TALK.

An extra dividend, rather than a regular increase, is now the popular expectation in St. Paul. Insiders continue emphatically bullish. They generally believe that the dividend rate must be advanced.

***

An officer of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company says: "Our net earnings for 1897 will be far in excess of what is generally expected. Recent operating expenses have been made to include heavy expenditures that ordinarily would have been charged to construction."

***

Actual earnings of the Des Moines and Fort Dodge last year showed a surplus applicable to the common stock—and that in a year exceptionally bad for every property in the West.

***

A Washington pool lately trading on the short side of Sugar Trust stock has covered and gone long. Some of the interested ones still talk tariff snarls, but they hardly disguise that they are anxious to see a reaction, chiefly to use it as a chance for buying.

***

Standard Oil magnates are extending their interests in the Lead Trust.

***

Friends of the Lehigh Valley predict material developments in that property's status this week, and they are counting on benefits that will be large.

INSIDERS WHO LEAD.

The public may or may not be aware that much of the money that is made in the stock market is made on foreknowledge of what is planned or occurring that will be prized as news when it is made public. A railroad has a debt-refunding plan to bring out. A few people are privy to the plan, and know that the execution of the plan will enhance the worth of the company's shares. They order purchases of the shares, some of them for permanent holding, perhaps, and others to sell when the later informed come as buyers.

Foreknowledge of consolidation and reorganization plans is turned to similar private advantage, and so is information of what properties whose securities are dealt in upon the Exchanges are earning utilized as a means to a profitable speculative end.

The ability of some people to carry through great money-making plans or financial deals is due to the fact that they have enabled friends to make money. Ex-Gov. Flower of New York is a conspicuous example of a successful leader in speculative deals. He has the credit of conducting one in Chicago Gas and Brooklyn Traction, and now is reported managing one in Des Moines and Fort Dodge. His wealth of mental and pocket resources, and his success in the past, win for him a considerable following.—Boston Herald.

BOSTON'S GIFT TO WALL STREET.

Few people realize how near the Bay State Gas Company was to a receivership last week, when the announcement was made that one was to be applied for, says The Boston Globe. The only thing that stayed it off was the fact that President Bartlett was abroad. Had he been on this side of the water, there is little doubt that a receiver would have been applied for and probably appointed, not by the United States courts, but by the State courts. "As it was," said an authority, "it took a lot of quick jumping to ward off the impending danger. It is just possible that one may be asked for later on, but up to date no plans with that end in view have been formulated, to my knowledge.

"As for existing litigation, I think the income bondholders now suing could be bought off for $50,000, a comparatively small sum when you look at it in the right way. It cost $175,000 to settle the Braman claim.

"Yes, it looks as though the stock control had pretty well gone over to Wall Street. What they will do with it there I do not know. Aside from litigation, Bay State Gas is in excellent condition at the present moment."

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in reserve of $23,500. The banks now hold $41,361,375 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,058,700, an increase in specie of $8,600, an increase in legal tenders of $642,600, an increase in deposits of $2,698,800, and an increase in circulation of $1,700.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	July 10, '97.	July 3, '97.	July 11, '96.
Loans	$533,706,900	$532,707,900	$477,152,400
Specie	90,505,200	90,496,600	61,950,800
Legal tenders	102,776,800	102,134,200	86,158,500
Net deposits	607,682,500	604,983,700	503,488,100
Circulation	13,782,900	13,781,200	14,595,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	July 10, '97.	July 3, '97.	July 11, '96.
Specie	$90,505,200	$90,496,600	$61,950,800
Legal tenders	102,776,800	102,134,200	86,158,500
Total reserve	$193,282,000	$192,630,800	$148,109,300
Reserve required against deposits	151,920,625	151,245,925	125,872,025
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$41,361,375	$41,384,875	$22,237,275

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$41,461,575	1892	$15,577,025
1896	22,237,275	1891	14,542,025
1895	33,405,300	1890	6,283,075
1894	75,941,375	1889	6,630,100
1893	*4,269,100	1888	27,734,400

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges week ending July 10	$508,263,648
*Balances week ending July 10	33,217,483
Exchanges week ending July 3	761,721,696
Balances week ending July 3	55,961,132
Exchanges week ending June 26	537,998,173
Balances week ending June 26	33,385,306
Exchanges week ending June 19	606,429,620
Balances week ending June 19	36,722,479
Exchanges week ending June 12	589,049,322
Balances week ending June 12	37,671,387
*Exchanges week ending June 5	517,557,007
*Balances week ending June 5	33,645,105

*Five days.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¾@60¾.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars, 47@48½c.

Bar silver in London, 27 11-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $2,005,748, and the exports for the same period $24,273,166. The net exports, therefore, have been $22,267,418. The net exports for the same period in 1896 were $22,508,323, against net exports in 1895, $11,975,028; in 1894, $59,705,542, and in 1893, $60,609,073.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

Bank of England.

	Gold.	Silver.
July 8, 1897	£36,719,752	.....
July 9, 1896	47,893,189	.....

Bank of France.

July 8, 1897	80,132,454	£49,132,086
July 9, 1896	81,343,744	50,244,662

Bank of Germany.

July 8, 1897	28,359,000	14,609,000
July 9, 1896	28,906,000	14,554,000

Austria-Hungary.

July 8, 1897	36,128,000	12,676,000
July 9, 1896	27,313,000	12,887,000

Spain.

July 8, 1897	6,933,000	10,770,000
July 9, 1896	8,406,000	11,501,000

Netherlands.

July 8, 1897	2,030,000	6,991,000
July 9, 1896	2,635,000	6,964,000

Belgium.

July 8, 1897	2,851,333	1,325,667
July 9, 1896	2,753,333	1,376,667
Total for the week	£195,553,539	£95,503,753
Total preceding week	197,686,650	97,104,193
Corresponding week last year	199,747,246	97,527,329

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns on the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$12,802,281
Corresponding week, 1896	8,174,170
Since Jan. 1, 1897	296,625,569
Corresponding period, 1896	249,072,180

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$5,407,221
Corresponding week, 1896	7,369,093
Since Jan. 1, 1897	204,912,763
Corresponding period, 1896	194,179,172

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$87,097
Corresponding week, 1896	60,446
Since Jan. 1, 1897	3,393,151
Corresponding period, 1896	19,968,488

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$882,220
Corresponding week, 1896	1,619,164
Since Jan. 1, 1897	48,879,138
Corresponding period, 1896	69,136,156

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 11.—Money has been plentiful during the week, owing to the repayment of Treasury bills on balance. June rates are expected to rule at the present low level, but a slight hardening is expected in August in connection with the million and a half to be paid to Japan and the usual Autumn requirements, which may be increased by additional Japanese and New York requirements. Owing to increased American purchases of English goods, the prospect is good. Exports to New York may be on a reduced scale.

The stock markets show the usual holiday dullness, though there is a fair amount of investment buying, which, with the cheapness of money, is forcing up gilt-edge securities. This does not apply to English rails, which, owing to engineers' disputes, have averaged for the week a decline of ½ to 1.

American market prices are generally ½@1¼ lower, and there is little doing, as New York does not give a decided lead. The opinion on the Stock Exchange, however, points to greater activity in American securities. This is partly owing to the belief that no action will be taken on the currency question during the present or the next session of Congress.

The mining market has lacked animation, and the changes on balance were downward.

The Stock Exchange was closed yesterday in order that structural alterations might be made.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, July 11.—The market throughout the week has ruled firm but extremely quiet, except that on Friday India bought considerably of shirtings and other lighter goods. Moreover, there are large offers here, though at limits below the market. China is operating moderately. The other mark

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.; additional train race days, C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional trains race days, C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M., Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.

CULVER ROUTE.

Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

LONG BEACH.

Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

"THE WORLD-FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. Piers, 6.45, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M.; 12.20, 1.40 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 92d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 92d St. and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1.00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Includes Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS, "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 " Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—Estimates for dredging between Bank and Bethune Streets, Contract No. 580, and for dredging between Bethune and West Twelfth Streets, North River, Contract 887, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, North River, until 12 o'clock M. July 20th, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

NOTICE.—Estimates for paving at West 51st Street, North River, with second-hand granite blocks, laying crosswalks, and building the necessary drains and appurtenances, contract No. 593, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier "A," North River, until 12 o'clock M., Wednesday, July 14th, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing sawed yellow pine timber under contract No. 590, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, N. R., until 12 o'clock M., July 13, 1897. For particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing and delivering about 700 tons of anthracite coal, under Contract 598, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, N. R., until 12 o'clock M., July 13, 1897. For particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS—A competent North German as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with other work. M. S., 232 East 49th St.

Cooks.

COOK—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

COOK—By competent girl first-class cook; understands soups, ments, desserts, side dishes; good baker; country preferred. Call Monday at present employer's, 151 West 47th St.

COOK—By first-class cook; private family; well recommended; wages, $25. Miss Swenson, care of Janitor, 140 West 63d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK—By a Protestant woman as general housekeeper; small family, near city. M., 244 East 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—By first-class German Protestant woman; American private family; country for Summer; best references. 454 4th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—By young girl as waitress; can take butler's place in private family; best personal and written references; country preferred. 234 East 40th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer and typewriter of exceptional ability in permanent position. Earnest, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET—By Swiss, 26, as first-class butler or valet; good references. Joseph, care Mrs. Olivier, 205 West 26th St.

BUTLER—By first-class French butler; city reference; understands massage. D. M., Box 11, 1,242 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER—By coachman and useful man on gentleman's place; long experience and best personal references. Temperance, Box 197, Times Office.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By young, single man; thoroughly understands cultivation of flowers, care of lawn; moderate compensation. H., Box 200, Times.

Miscellaneous.

WATCHMAN.—Can give bonds. Tierney, 315 Oakland St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S EMPLOYMENT Bureau, 209 East 42d St.—First-class domestics are supplied.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Advertising canvasser; only those having had experience need apply. F. W., Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on the beach. Remodeled and improved. Now open. E. M. RICHARDSON.

Long Branch.

HOWLAND HOTEL

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH.

Many improvements added this season.

GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, (OCEAN FRONT.)

Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Stilwell's Victoria; first-class in every particular. Send for circular.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL ALBION,

Second and Ocean Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. 50 yards from surf; 17th season; table the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. Opens in June. C. H. PEMBERTON

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TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house on Pocono Mts.; bracing air; steam heat; baths. Latest sun. eye. J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, No. 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

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AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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ADIRONDACK TIMETABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R. R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

LAKESIDE INN, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

NORTHWOOD'S INN, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 PM.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N. Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

ROCKY POINT INN,

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OPEN JUNE 15.

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THE ALBEMARLE.

Opposite the Windsor Hotel, South Broadway. One of the best locations in town. First-class in all of its appointments. Terms moderate. WM. G. BOGGS.

Richfield Springs.

THE CONKLIN,

Richfield Springs, N. Y. Delightful location, shaded lawn, spacious verandas, excellent table. Address Mrs. L. G. CONKLIN.

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HOTEL KAATERSKILL

Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

NOW OPEN.

ELEVATION 2,700 FEET. CAPACITY, 1,000 GUESTS.

Reached in Four Hours from New York.

Trains leave Grand Central Station 9:40, 11:30, and 3:30, (Saturday Special at 1:40, in 3½ hours.) West Shore Station, 11 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Address

W. H. PARKE, Manager.

Mount Airy House, Catskills Mts., now open; for terms, address E. F. Hommel, Saugerties, N. Y.

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BABYLON, L. I.

Now open. Situated on Great South Bay, 50 minutes from New York. Private lake. Private theatre. Casino. Every amusement. Boating, fishing, and bathing. Full orchestra. Table a feature. For particulars apply to

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"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (5) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel

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Now Open.

T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.

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Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

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Half hour from New York, via Brooklyn Bridge and Kings County Elevated Road, direct to the hotel. 200 first-class rooms. European plan, $1.50 per day and upward. American plan, $3 per day and upward; two persons in one room, $35 per week and upward.

Under management of F. THEO. WALTON.

THE BAY VIEW HOUSE.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, (L. I.,) N. Y.

The most charming resort on the coast; everything in the way of outdoor amusement; prices to suit the times; send for circular. W. M. HAIGHT.

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Under former management; home comforts; surf and still water bathing. GEO. T. RILEY.

Open until Oct. 7th.

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SEA CLIFF, L. I.

Unrivaled for healthfulness and beautiful scenery; superior bathing; reduced commutation; popular prices. E. A. DAILEY, Proprietor.

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On Great South Bay, 45 minutes from New York; delightfully cool. Terms, $7.00 to $10.00 per week. Circular. J. C. BINGHAM, Manager.

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Hamil Station, Rockaway; Elderd Av.; ocean front; light, airy rooms; first-class board; fishing and boating 5 minutes from hotel; reasonable prices. R. LIPOLD, Prop.

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YORK HARBOR, MAINE,

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Beech Grove, the Berkshire Hills.

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A. J. CLOUGH.

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Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburg, week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 8 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 123d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

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PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Massachusetts and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.

"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.

Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 8:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILLBROOK, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

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Saale, Tu., Jy. 13, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., July 20, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Aug. 17, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.

Spree, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 AM

Travel by Passenger Express Trains.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Friederich der Grosse.....Thursday, July 15, Noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 22, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, July 29, Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold.....Thursday, Aug. 5, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, July 24, 10 AM Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM
Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck, Jy. 20, 10 AM F. Bismarck, Aug. 19, 10 AM
Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM Normannia, Aug. 26, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 5, 7 AM Columbia, Sept. 2, 7 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Penn'a, July 17, 5 AM Patria, July 24, 2 PM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.

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Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. from NEW YORK JULY 22.

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AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....July 14 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4
NEW YORK.....July 21 ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11
PARIS.....July 28 PARIS.....Aug. 18

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Southw'k, Jy. 14, 4:30 PM Noordland, July 28, noon
Berlin, July 21, noon Friesland, Aug. 4, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

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COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

LA NORMANDIE, Delorcle, Sat., July 17, 10 AM.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., July 24, 10 AM.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and upward, by all steamers, except La Touraine, Inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

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GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.

From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

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Circassia, July 24, noon Anchoria, Aug. 14, noon

City of Rome.....Sept. 11 and Oct. 9

Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.

Second Cabin:

Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.

Steerage, $25. Passage:

Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.

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From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Jy. 17, 8 AM Lucania, Aug. 7, noon
Aurania, July 24, noon Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM
Umbria, July 31, 4 PM Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, July 14, Noon Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon
Adriatic, July 21, Noon Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon
Britannic, July 28, Noon Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

S. S. VEENDAM....Saturday, July 17, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM....Saturday, July 24, 10 A. M.

First cabin, $75 and $150 upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CITY OF PEKING.....July 17, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....July 27, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 340 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, July 13
IROQUOIS.....Friday, July 16
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, July 20
CHEROKEE.....Friday, July 23

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DAILY TO NORFOLK.

Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

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Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily.

CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 9 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 2:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 5 P. M. daily.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

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STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars, For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

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BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.

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ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, July 13
IROQUOIS.....Friday, July 16
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, July 20
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NEW REPUBLICAN ROLLS

President Quigg Gives Out the Result of the Recent Revision.

NEARLY 21,000 NAMES DROPPED

The Additions More than Counterbalanced the Losses, and the Present Enrollment is 83,209—More than Half the Vote for McKinley.

Representative Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the Republican County Committee, yesterday gave out the following statement concerning the purging of the rolls, with the results tabulated according to Assembly disriots.

"Herewith is presented in detail the precise result of the enrollment and revision of the rolls as made on the night of June 29 by the Republican voters of New York City and the annexed district. It was impossible to present these results earlier, not only because of delays here and there on the part of election district Chairmen in forwarding their new rolls to the County Committee headquarters, but also because the results were to be ascertained only by comparing the new roll of each election district with the old roll and by checking off the one upon the other, name by name.

"The election district Chairmen were required to forward to headquarters a copy of the official roll as it stood when the night's work was done, but they were not required to report how many names were taken off and how many were put on. Those facts were ascertained by comparison, and the number of rolls to be compared was nearly 2,800. The work was completed Saturday night, and the results embodied in the following table are absolutely accurate:

RECAPITULATION.

Assembly District.	McKinley Vote.	Old Enrollment.	Number Dropped.	Number Added.	Present Enrollment.
1	1,916	1,159	393	346	1,112
2	2,698	1,573	408	821	1,926
3	3,217	1,638	316	354	1,676
4	2,812	1,531	258	415	1,688
5	4,993	1,858	345	410	1,923
6	3,485	1,794	470	796	2,020
7	3,951	2,340	615	815	2,540
8	2,519	1,086	333	476	1,209
9	4,244	1,869	561	668	1,976
10	3,803	1,403	463	601	1,441
11	3,395	1,863	504	724	2,083
12	2,013	1,337	674	845	1,508
13	2,871	1,850	622	842	2,070
14	3,396	1,452	258	248	1,442
15	3,348	1,576	569	463	1,470
16	3,242	1,242	327	395	1,310
17	3,020	1,394	396	636	1,634
18	2,975	1,380	229	312	1,463
19	7,643	3,649	1,019	792	3,423
20	4,075	2,021	509	652	2,173
21	8,724	4,423	1,575	2,215	5,063
22	3,410	1,867	580	633	1,920
23	6,287	4,300	848	1,253	4,705
24	3,463	1,549	324	437	1,662
25	6,274	3,030	960	777	2,849
26	3,091	2,128	521	433	2,040
27	5,089	2,840	622	862	3,073
28	3,466	2,049	664	809	2,048
29	7,896	2,909	526	906	2,990
30	4,518	2,072	544	479	2,007
31	8,240	4,187	993	950	4,144
32	4,512	2,862	946	1,065	2,981
33	4,446	2,276	747	922	2,451
34	7,489	4,478	1,130	1,231	4,579
35	8,241	4,125	937	976	4,164
Annexed	1,465	558	70	265	753
Total	156,359	78,872	20,822	25,160	83,209
Net gain	4,337.				

"They show that the revision of the rolls by striking off the names of persons who had died or who had removed out of their district or who had ceased to be Republicans was general throughout the city, and in this way nearly 21,000 names were taken from the rolls. Remarkable excisions were made in the Seventh District, in the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and in the strong Republican districts, such as the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth.

"The accessions of new voters were equally marked and equally general. More than 25,000 names were added to the rolls, and the total enrollment was increased from 78,872 to 83,209, making a net gain of 4,337, and creating an enrollment of present voters equal to 53 per cent. of the total vote cast for McKinley and Hobart.

"The number of complaints of arbitrary or illegal proceedings in connection with the enrollment is very few. The Committee on Organization will meet during the present week for the purpose of considering these complaints. They will be judicially determined in strict accordance with the facts and the law, and wherever the law of the County Committee has been violated the districts will be disorganized and thereafter reorganized under the direct supervision of the President."

QUIGG CONFERS WITH PLATT.

Candidates and Campaign Funds the Important Topics Just Now.

The success of Mr. Platt's "slate" for Federal appointments being assured, and the task of enrollment being off the minds of the Platt Republicans, yesterday's "Sunday school" at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, was chiefly concerned with plans for the campaign. The subject of finances and the question of a candidate, it is said, were both discussed at length.

Senator Platt passed a very quiet day, and received few callers. In the morning he had a long consultation with Chairman Lemuel E. Quigg, and at that time their discussion of Saturday relative to the raising of a campaign fund was continued. While the machine leaders appreciate the necessity of having enough money to make it independent of the Citizens' Union, ways and means have been canvassed, but the solution of the problem is not yet in sight.

Senator John Raines called on Mr. Quigg in the afternoon and departed with a mysterious air. The Raines law and its effect on the campaign was the main topic discussed, but incidentally it is intimated the Senator suggested delicately that he had some friends up the State with aspirations for Federal jobs.

Postmaster Van Cott attended the veranda session in the afternoon and slipped away long enough to hold a short consultation with the Senator. Other visitors at the Oriental were Committeemen Hoag and E. Berry Wall of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. Mr. Wall was arrayed like unto the morning sun, but it is not known whether he was admitted to a conference with the mighty.

Chairman Quigg returned to Washington last night.

BROOKLYN POLICE USE CLUBS.

Three Prisoners Who Resisted Arrest Cared for by Surgeons.

George Hall, twenty-one years old, of 591 Broadway, Brooklyn, presented a sorrowful appearance yesterday morning when he was arraigned before Justice Kramer in the Lee Avenue Police Court. His head was bandaged and his face disfigured by bruises, the result of an attempt to resist arrest. Policeman Schlepp found him raising a disturbance in Harrison Avenue. Hall kicked the policeman and tried to escape. Schlepp used his club and then rang up an ambulance, while awaiting the arrival of the police wagon. Hall was remanded for examination.

A similar charge was preferred by Policeman Dillon against Thomas Dolan of 106 Grand Street and Frederick Rottach of 558 Grand Street. While Dillon was arresting an unknown man the prisoners interfered and assaulted the policeman, who used his club until both submitted to arrest. An ambulance surgeon dressed their wounds. They were also held for examination.

A Baby's Skull Fractured.

John Trott, two years old, of 649 Grand Street, Jersey City, was the victim yesterday of a strange accident which will probably result fatally. His twelve-year-old sister, Annie, took him to the sidewalk yesterday and carried him about in her arms. He was restless and heavy. While the girl was standing in front of 636 Grand Street the boy gave a spring and jumped out of her arms. He fell down the area steps, landing on his head on the flagstones. His skull was fractured, and he was taken to St. Francis Hospital.

KINGS COUNTY PHARMACISTS.

A Four Days' Convention to be Held at Manhattan Beach—Six Degrees Conferred.

For the first time in the history of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy was conferred Saturday evening at an adjourned meeting held at 329 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn. Six diplomas and three certificates were awarded without the usual exercises.

It was not until the original act incorporating the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society was amended in 1896 that the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy had the power to confer the degree of Phar. D. Adrian Paradis delivered the diplomas to these postgraduates: Albert H. Brundage, William Muir, Andrew E. Hegeman, Frederick D. Crawford, Nicholas Kruspol, and Joseph Kahn. Certificates were awarded to John A. Schillings, William Schroeder, and Emile Bruno.

On July 13, 14, 15, and 16 the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society will hold a convention at Manhattan Beach. The programme for the convention is:

Tuesday, July 13, 10:30 A. M.—Address of welcome by Mayor Wurster; 8:30 P. M.—President's reception.

Wednesday, July 14, 2 P. M.—Trolley ride for women to Bergen Beach and North Beach; 8:30 P. M.—Progressive euchre party at Manhattan Beach Hotel, with prizes for the winners.

Thursday, July 15, 12 M.—Take special train furnished by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for Maltine Manufacturing Company's laboratories, where luncheon will be served. The men will then return to Manhattan Beach for the afternoon session, while the women will take coaches for a drive through Prospect Park and the Boulevard; 8 P. M.—Grand spectacular display at Pain's fireworks, with scenes from the Graeco-Turkish war; 9 P. M.—De Wolf Hopper in "El Capitan."

Friday, July 16—Sail on the steamer Myndert Starin up the Hudson to Grant's Tomb, and then up the East River and the Sound to Glen Island, where a clambake will be served. The schedule for the trip is as follows: 8:15 A. M., leave Manhattan Beach; 8:18, leave Sheepshead Bay; 8:30, leave Bay Ridge on steamer Myndert Starin; 9:30, leave foot of South Sixth Street, Brooklyn; 10:15, leave foot of West Twentieth Street, New York; 12 M., leave South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, arriving at Glen Island at 1:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island at 5 P. M., arriving at East Thirty-second Street, New York, about 6:30 and at South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, at 6:50 P. M.

OLD WOMAN WAS ROBBED.

When Arrested Webber Said the Thief Must Have Looked Like Him.

Joseph Webber, eighteen years old, living in East Twelfth Street, near First Avenue, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Hedges at Yorkville Court on a charge of robbing Eliza Csaudinger, a feeble, gray-haired German woman of sixty years.

The complainant visited a friend at 144 East Fifteenth Street on Saturday afternoon. In the hallway she was attacked by Webber, who threw her forcibly against the wall and snatched from her hand her pocketbook, containing two gold rings, and then fled. The old woman screamed and sank to the floor in a hysterical condition. When she recovered she was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station House, where she gave a description of the thief.

Detective Conroy recognized it as answering to Webber, and captured him five hours later. A pawn ticket for one of the rings was found on him. He denied that he stole the rings, and said: "It must have been a fellow that looks like me."

TWENTY DEAD CATS FOUND.

Evident Culmination of the Complaints of Dwellers on the West Side.

Evidences of a relentless cat crusade were discovered by early risers in the neighborhood of Fifty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue yesterday morning. Near the curb on the south side of the street, a few rods from the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, were the bodies of twelve cats laid close together. On the opposite side of the street, in the same block, were the bodies of eight dead cats also packed near the curb. The fact that there were no bruises apparent on the bodies and no blood stains led to the inference that the dead animals had been killed by poison or suffocation and surreptitiously placed where they were found.

The dead animals remained exposed to the glaring sun until about noon, when they were removed by a city conveyance. Residents of Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets have been complaining for several weeks of the superabundance of night marauding felines. Since the hot weather began the visible cat population of that neighborhood is said to have more than doubled.

HELD FOR KEEPING A POOLROOM.

Acting Inspector Brooks Captures Francis the Second Time.

William H. Francis was held by Magistrate Job Hedges yesterday in Yorkville Police Court in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of keeping a poolroom. He was arrested Saturday by Acting Inspector Brooks at 390 Lexington Avenue, where he conducted what was known as the Gazebo Club.

Lawyer Berlinger appeared for Francis at the hearing. The Inspector and Detective McConnell produced the evidence against Francis in the shape of books and slips, which it was asserted contained a record of bets on horses entered to run on the Sheepshead Bay and Oakley tracks.

Francis, when arrested, had $542 in his possession. He was seen getting rolls of bills by McConnell from two men who asked Francis to place the money on the Sheepshead races.

Inspector Brooks said he had arrested Francis before on the same charge.

Lawyer Berlinger argued that the police had not sufficient evidence to send the case before a jury. "I want to save you time and trouble," he said to the Court. "The best thing you can do is to dismiss the case."

Magistrate Hedges, however, decided to hold the defendant for trial.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

Sick Women and Children Take an Outing to the Seaside.

Three thousand two hundred and twenty-six babies, children, and women were carried on the Floating Hospital on the first four trips, with a very large proportion of very sick babies, the large, well children being properly absorbed by the many excursions offered at this season. Ninety-eight urgent cases were sent to the Seaside Hospital in four days.

Among recent contributions are the following: Mrs. John B. Lawrence, $25; George Zabriskie, $10; Miss Phebe A. Ring, $5; Thomas Potts, $50; Master Thomas R. Barber, Jr., and Miss Justine V. R. Barber, $25; Miss Mary Le Roy King, $25; Arnold Orestes Schramm, $14; proceeds of a sale given by the young ladies of Rossville, S. I., through Miss H. M. Seguine, $67.90; the Misses Florence F. Butler, Lida F. Chaplin, and Lillian G. Stafford, (the Willing Workers Club,) $2; Mrs. and Miss Lindley, $10; Miss Julie Heidelbach, $12.50; Harris Ely Adriance, to name the "Mary J. R. Adriance Memorial Crib" at the Seaside Hospital, $100.

Funds are greatly needed to carry on this hospital work, and checks should be sent to Henry Marquand, Treasurer, 1 Madison Avenue.

Customs Inspector's Sudden Death.

United States Customs Inspector Charles Diamond of 136 Third Avenue died suddenly yesterday morning in the reception room of Bellevue Hospital. Diamond, with a number of friends was eating breakfast in Stewart's restaurant, on Third Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, when he suddenly fell from his chair to the floor. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, but he expired before he could be assigned to a cot. Police Sergeant Thomas J. Diamond, a brother of the dead man, had the body removed to his late residence.

Schermer's Assailant in Court.

George Kocher of 83 East Third Street, who is accused of slashing Henry Schermer of 720 Sixth Street in the neck with a razor Saturday as the result of an altercation over a game of cards on the roof of 83 Third Street, was arraigned in Essex Market Court yesterday morning. He was held without bail to await the result of Schermer's injuries. The latter is said to be hovering between life and death at Bellevue Hospital.

HERE IS THE BIG MARKET

New York Merchants Are Anxious to Show Goods to Buyers.

OPPOSITION IN OTHER CITIES.

Western Railroads Hesitate About Granting Reduced Rates to This City—Merchants' Association Preserves a Friendly Attitude Toward Other Cities.

Here is the admonition of the Merchants' Association of New York to its 4,000 out-of-town members: "Keep your home trade by visiting twice a year or oftener the largest and broadest market in the world. All the most successful merchants do this."

To merchants and business men generally in New York the association says: "Remember that in supporting this association you are building up New York's trade, besides fortifying your own business, and all that is asked of you is to become a member of the organization, with no liability or responsibility excepting for the $25 annual dues."

Responses from both resident and non-resident merchants have been more numerous than was expected, even by the most enthusiastic of the projectors of this movement. There are now on file in classified order in the rooms of the association, at Broadway and Leonard Street, an interesting variety of letters, promising visits this fall from out-of-town merchants who never before have been in New York. Many of these promises come from the South, and others from the Mississippi Valley. The 125,000 circulars which the association mailed to business firms throughout the country have not only been effective in arousing a widespread desire to come to New York, but they have also stirred up considerable opposition to the new Merchants' Association on the part of similar organizations in Western cities.

Two days ago President William F. King of the Merchants' Association received a telegram from B. L. Caldwell, Chairman of the Western Traffic Association Passenger Committee, telling him that it was doubtful whether, under existing conditions, the railroads in that association would be able to make any reduced rates for the proposed Fall excursions to New York.

The principal railroads comprising the Western association are the Atchison, the Burlington, the Chicago and Alton, the Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago Great Western, Rock Island, Denver and Rio Grande, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, Illinois Central, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Wisconsin Central lines, Minneapolis and St. Louis, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad. These lines all reach points west of the Mississippi River and beyond the trunk-line territory. Protests against their making special rates to and from New York come from some of the far West cities whose wholesale merchants fear that they may lose some of their retail customers.

New York Friendly to All.

With regard to such opposition the officers of the Merchants' Association take the ground that New York is not working against any city or against any local interest in this present movement to stimulate trade. Business prosperity is the object aimed at, and if New York merchants can stimulate travel and trade by inducing the railroads to cheapen their rates for a while, the business men throughout the country are certain to reap some benefits therefrom. As President King remarked in an official circular letter, issued a day or two ago: "New York will be glad to share with her sister cities in the advantages that may accrue from a trade boom this Fall." The main thing now is to secure hearty co-operation from every quarter in working up the boom.

The principal railroads that have offered to issue reduced rate tickets for the use of non-resident members of the Merchants' Association this Fall are the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Baltimore and Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, West Shore, Philadelphia and Reading, the Lehigh Valley, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, New York, Chicago and St. Louis, (Nickel Plate,) Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, (Big Four,) Chesapeake and Ohio, Jersey Central, Ontario and Western, Wabash, Pittsburg and Lake Erie, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and Toledo, Peoria and Western. These roads will bring visitors from all points east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Rivers at one-and-one-third fare for the round trip. Under the existing agreement, however, persons using such tickets must be enrolled members of the Merchants' Association.

Mr. Buckley of the dry goods firm of Dunham, Buckley & Co. said one day last week: "Merchants from other cities have frequently asked me why the railroads did not offer the same inducements to people to visit New York as they offer in favor of other places. There are usually several excursions each year to other cities, and I suppose that New York has not had them, because heretofore no efforts have been made by the business men of New York to organize them. Now that we have started such a movement, we expect all of our friends both in town and out of town to help make it a success. One non-resident recently told me that he came to New York twice a year to buy goods, and that he would be glad to come four or five times each year if railroad tickets did not cost so much."

The Resident Membership.

The list of resident, sustaining members of the Merchants' Association already embraces a broad field of trade and industry. Following are the names of some of the more influential members: Dry Goods—The H. B. Claflin Company, Tefft, Weller & Co., Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., Calhoun, Robbins & Co., and Francis R. Masters & Co.; Clothing—Naumberg, Kraus & Co., Rogers, Peet & Co., D. L. Newbourg & Son, Hamerslough Brothers, Max Ernst, David Marks & Sons, Abraham Kirschbaum & Co., Fechheimer, Fishel & Co., and Wronker & Weil. Groceries—Austin, Nichols & Co., Adams & Howe, Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, Frank A. Merrall, and Francis H. Leggett & Co.; Furs—C. C. Shayne & Co. and F. Bosse & Brother; Cloaks—Indig, Berg & Co., Meyer Jonasson & Co., Oppenheimer, Collins & Co., Julius Stein & Co., Benjamin & Caspary, J. C. Stratton & Co., Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Zaiss, Wersba & Co., G. N. Bliss & Co., Benjamin & Co., and Richman, Schmidt & Wolf; Jewelry—Tiffany & Co. and Hayden W. Wheeler & Co.; Silks—John H. Stearns & Co.; Boots and Shoes—Nathaniel Fisher & Co., Manhattan Shoe Company, and Morse & Rogers; Hardware—Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company; Hats—Freeman Brothers, Denzer, Goodhart & Co., R. E. Bonar & Co., D. B. & H. M. Lester, Eichhold & Miller, Max M. Stern, Alexander Caldwell, H. A. Rosenfeld & Co., and Young Brothers.

From the Drug Trade—McKesson & Robbins, the Church & Dwight Company, and Charles Pfizer & Co.; Soaps and Perfumes—Colgate & Co. and Frederick Akers; Glassware and Crockery—Charles Ahrenfeldt & Son, L. Straus & Sons, Bawo & Dotter, and Havilland & Abbot; Rugs and Oriental Goods—A. A. Vantine & Co. and Van Gaasbeek & Arkell; Importers of Linens, White Goods, and Handkerchiefs—Mills & Gibb, John Pullman & Co., and J. B. Locke & Potts; Commission—Frederick C. Howe & Brother, James Rowland & Co., W. Sturgis, Schell & Co., C. A. Auffmordt & Co., P. F. T. Hansen & Sons, and M. H. Dudley & Co.; Grain, Hay, Flour, &c.—Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, Williams & Rickerson, the H.-O. Company, and Charles B. Morris; Papers, Twine, &c.—D. S. Walton & Co.; Food Products—R. B. Davis; Cotton Goods—Burton Brothers & Co. and the Griswoldville Manufacturing Company; Cigar Manufacturers—Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, S. Levy & Co., and M. Stachelberg & Co.; Teas, Coffees, and Spices—Bennett, Sloan & Co. and B. Fisher & Co.; Furniture—The Globe Company; Confectionery—E. Greenfeld's Sons & Co.; Wholesale Butchers and Packers—The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company; Woodenware—James S. Barron & Co. and C. H. & E. S. Goldberg.

Sudden Death of John Gannon.

John Gannon, fifty years old, of 132 Raymond Street, Brooklyn, while walking on Myrtle Avenue yesterday, near the corner of Gold Street, fell to the sidewalk and died before medical aid could reach him. He had been sick for some time with pneumonia. His two sons were with him when he died.

ABDUCTED HIS HALF SISTER

Morgan K. Gress Arrested for Obeying Instructions Given Him By His Father.

GEORGIA FAMILY'S TROUBLES

They Quarreled Because the Wife Insisted Upon Spending the Summer in New York—The Husband Followed Her and Took Away His Daughter.

A family quarrel which began at Atlanta, Ga., and continued at Garrison's Landing, N. Y., was aired in the Gregory Street Police Station, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The persons concerned in the affair are G. V. Gress of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. May Gress, his wife; May Gress, their ten-year-old daughter; Morgan K. Gress, twenty years old, Mr. Gress's son by his first wife, and Dr. and Mrs. Van Doran Young of New York. Mrs. Gress said she was temporarily stopping at 128 West Twenty-fifth Street, this city.

Just as the Southern Express was about to leave the Pennsylvania Station, Jersey City, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Gress and Mr. and Mrs. Young appeared in the waiting room and asked for a policeman. Railroad Detective Thomas Kelly was summoned. Mrs. Gress told him her daughter had been abducted from Garrison's Landing, N. Y., and she had reason to believe she was on the train about to start. Kelly notified the conductor to hold the train long enough to enable him to go through it. Young Gress and his half-sister were found in one of the sleeping compartments. They were taken to the Gregory Street Police Station.

There Mrs. Gress said her husband had ill-treated her, and she had taken the child and gone to Garrison's Landing, N. Y. Mr. Gress, she said, had followed her, knocked her down, and beaten her and taken the child away.

Young Gress said he had accompanied his father, and when they reached Jersey City his father had put him and his sister on the train and then gone to Taylor's Hotel to stop over night, intending to return to New York on Sunday to have an interview with Mrs. Gress. He was locked up in default of $500, and the child, May, was paroled in custody of her mother as a witness on condition that Mr. Young should appear later and give bail in $100, or deposit that amount as security for her appearance Monday morning. Pending the filing of the bond, Mrs. Gress and the child were to remain within the jurisdiction of the court and lodge at the Hotel Washington.

After they were escorted to the hotel Police Captain Farrier sent to Taylor's Hotel for Mr. Gress. He said he was responsible for any abduction there might be in the case, but as he was the father of the child he thought he had a right to its custody. Capt. Farrier told him he was correct, but unfortunately he had forfeited his right by placing the girl in the custody of her half-brother, who certainly had no right to detain the child from her mother. As the girl was found in the custody of her half-brother the young man must be held.

Mr. Gress said he knew no one in Jersey City to become security for the boy, but he would deposit the amount. This was arranged, and Robert Murphy, a neighboring saloon keeper, gave a bond for $500, and young Gress was released. The case will be heard before Justice Nevin at 8 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Gress denied that he had assaulted his wife. He said there was no trouble between him and her, except that she had become infatuated with Dr. and Mrs. Young. She wanted to go to New York and spend the Summer with them. He wished her to go to some Summer resort in Virginia, Fort Monroe, or any other place she might select. Contrary to his wishes she went to New York. He followed and took the child. He said he used no violence.

When asked his occupation he said he was a lumber dealer. Mrs. Gress said he was a contractor for the employment of convict labor in Georgia. Mr. Gress said that like others in Georgia he employed convict labor in getting out lumber, but that was all. He had no special interest in convict labor.

COLONIAL GARDEN PROJECT.

Society of Colonial Dames of State of New York Pleased with the Park Department's Plan.

The Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York is highly elated over the announcement made by the Department of Public Parks last week that a Colonial garden was to be laid out around the old Van Cortlandt mansion. This historic old mansion, now in the custody of the Colonial Dames, was opened as a public museum by them on May 27. It contains many relics of Colonial times that are valuable and interesting, and is open to the public free of charge every day, except Saturday, when a fee of 25 cents is charged to aid in defraying the expenses of maintenance.

The proposed park will be six acres in extent, and the sum of $50,000 has been provided for it. Work will begin in a short time. This will add much to the attractiveness of the old mansion, the history of which dates back to the time of Adriaen van der Donck, the historian of the New Netherlands, who enjoyed the distinction of being the first lawyer in the Dutch colony in the New World. He arrived at New Amsterdam in the Autumn of 1642, and was allowed to give advice, but was forbidden to plead on the ground that as there was no other lawyer in the colony there would be no one to oppose him. In 1655, during the Indian massacre, he fled to New Amsterdam, and his house was destroyed. The property passed through several hands, and finally came into the possession of Jacobus Van Cortlandt. In 1748 the Van Cortlandt mansion was erected by Frederick Van Cortlandt. It is built of rough stone, with brick trimmings, and the style of architecture is essentially Dutch.

The history of the house is full of romance, and it stands to-day one of the most interesting relics of the Colonial period. The interior is not less quaint and individual. An air of olden times pervades the whole building, and the Society of Colonial Dames has endeavored as far as possible to restore it to its original condition.

MAD DOG SCARE NOW ON.

Hot Wave Makes Work for the Policemen's Clubs.

The usual mad dog scare that comes with hot weather now has full sway. Whenever any ill-fated cur suffering from heat and thirst begins acting strangely the shout "Mad dog!" goes up. The present hot wave has been almost as severe in its effects on the canine population of the city as on the people.

Patrolman John Moran of the West One Hundredth Street Station reported yesterday that he had shot and killed a supposed mad dog at Ninety-eighth Street and the Western Boulevard.

Patrolman Vissers of the Charles Street Station reported that he had shot and killed a supposed mad dog in front of 223 West Twelfth Street.

Patrolman O'Brien of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station reported that he had shot and killed a supposed mad dog at Ninety-sixth Street and Third Avenue.

Miss Mack's Sudden Illness.

While visiting Mrs. John McMillan in the second flat of 123 Sanford Street, Brooklyn, Miss Annie Mack, twenty-one years old, of Red Bank, N. J., became suddenly insane yesterday morning. She imagined the building was on fire, and jumped from the window to the sidewalk. She was unhurt by the fall, and was about to run away when she was held by some persons who were passing. She was taken to St. John's Hospital, and to-day will be turned over to the Charities Commissioners for examination.

Highway Robbery in Greenpoint.

Policeman Smith of the Greenpoint Avenue Station, Brooklyn, found Martin Mason, twenty-seven years old, of 87 Eagle Street, yesterday morning, lying on the sidewalk at Manhattan Avenue and Clay Street. He was unconscious and bleeding from a severe scalp wound. He told Ambulance Surgeon Bedell of St. Catharine's Hospital that he had been assaulted and robbed by two unknown men.

THE PARDON OF E. R. CARTER.

It Was Secured by His Daughter, Who Personally Importuned President McKinley.

It was learned yesterday that the pardon of Edward R. Carter, serving a six and a half years' sentence for robbing the National Bank of Commerce, of which he was transfer and coupon clerk, in December, 1894, was due to the efforts of his nineteen-year-old daughter, Miss Mary Carter.

When Carter was sent to prison he left at his home in Brooklyn his wife and daughter and young son dependent on their own exertions. Miss Carter obtained a place in a store and announced her intention of trying to secure a pardon for her father. She was without friends or influence, but as soon as she had saved money enough for the journey she went to Washington and tried to get an audience with President Cleveland. She failed, and returned to her work, still hoping for better fortune.

Through Commissioner of Charities Burtis Miss Carter obtained an introduction to Congressman Hurley and Mr. Hurley laid the matter before President Cleveland, but without result. A little more than a week ago Miss Carter went again to Washington. She obtained an audience of President McKinley and was kindly received. The President made no promises, but the girl returned to her mother more hopeful than she had felt in many months.

In the meantime Carter, who was a model prisoner, had been earning the good-will of the officers of the Kings County Penitentiary, and was made clerk in the storehouse. Yesterday Miss Carter received a dispatch from Washington telling her her petition had been granted, and that her father was free. She was much disappointed when Warden Hayes told her he could not be released until the arrival of the mail advices to-day.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS.

Their Work in Tenement Districts—Death Rate Lowered—"Cruller" Fires Stopped.

The Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs has just issued its report for the past year, showing what the organization has accomplished during that period in the way of pushing municipal reform. Concerning the condemnation of unhealthful rear tenement houses, the report says:

"Ninety-four of the worst tenements in the city have been vacated; twenty-two of them have been destroyed, the city purchasing the wretched buildings of the owners at from $40 to $150 each, and handing back the lots to the owners, not again to be built upon; ten houses have been remodeled under the direction of the Board of Health, and their occupation is again allowed; the remainder are still vacant, in litigation, or in process of being condemned. Three thousand and forty-five persons lived on the premises thus condemned, counting the front with the rear houses.

"In the five years from 1891 to 1895, inclusive, there were among them 956 deaths, a rate of 62.9 per thousand, while the death rate of the whole city during the same time was only 24.63. Comparing the first quarter of the present year with the corresponding quarter of 1887, the death rate of New York is shown to have fallen from 26.30 to 20.01. That is to say, had the death rate of ten years ago been maintained with the population of to-day, there would have been 3,132 more funerals in the first three months than there were; or, assuming the same rate to be maintained, 12,528 more in the whole year.

"The Board of Health took up the enforcement of the law which forbids the existence in tenement houses of fat-boiling bakeries and other dangerous trades. The 'cruller fire,' caused by the upsetting of fat in basement bakeries, where work was carried on in the small hours of the morning, while the tenants slept, had been one of the constantly recurring horrors of the city's life. Suit was brought against ninety-four bakers, and forty-one judgments were obtained."

The report shows that the council pursued many other lines of work calculated to secure better government.

HARBURGER ON RAINES LAW.

Declares a Huge Political Trust Has Been Created.

Julius Harburger, former Excise Commissioner, addressed the members of the Albemarle Association yesterday afternoon at Odd Fellows' Hall on the subject of the Raines law. Mr. Harburger said in part:

"The Independence Hall Democracy represents in its opposition to the Raines bill a majority of the voters of the City of New York, and if a fair test could be made throughout the State, I believe that the large cities would cast such an overwhelming vote against the measure that its repeal would only be a question of time.

"Senator Raines points with pride at the receipts which the liquor tax law has brought to the State. This measure has done an incalculable amount of injury to landlords as well as tenants in every business avenue in this city. Thousands were driven to penury and misery and a huge political trust created, in which some of the families of the author of the bill and other political magnates were greatly benefited. A law which makes serfs and slaves of those who come under its provisions has no place upon the statutes of our State.

"The dive keepers are the defenders of this Raines measure. They consider this liquor law the greatest ever passed. In our old board we had the power to refuse, revoke, and by trial wipe out of existence these pest holes in our city, but all they have to do at the present time is to pay the tax and the certificate is granted.

"Whoever may be a candidate for the Mayoralty of the Greater New York must be an out-and-out anti-Raines man. The dodging of that issue will defeat any candidate."

GIFTS FOR THE AQUARIUM.

A Fine Collection of Bermuda Fish and Marine Specimens Received.

Another fine collection of Bermuda fish and marine animal life arrived at the Aquarium yesterday. It was brought here on the steamship Orinoco, and was sent from the station recently located in Bermuda, in which the New York University is interested. Dr. Bean, Superintendent of the Aquarium, who brought the collection, was busy yesterday arranging for the care of the new specimens. There were forty-three fish and over sixty sea anemones and invertebrates.

Many of the fish are similar to those first brought here, including some specimens of the angel fish much larger than the other specimens. Some are a foot long. They are no richer in color, however, than the smaller ones.

A parrot fish was one of the most attractive additions, and its rich and variegated colors sufficiently explain the origin of its name. It is about 12 inches long, with a ground color of blue, edged and striped and mottled with red and yellow.

Another specimen is a lady fish, the design of whose color raiment suggests a cutaway coat of grayish blue, with buff skirt. The fins are all long and gracefully tapered, the ventral fins being notably long. Others not yet on exhibition are the turbot, or, as they are called here, "trigger," trunkfish, and crayfish.

There was a marked falling off in the attendance at the Aquarium yesterday, the number of visitors being only 7,670. This was due to the heat, which, of course, attracted the crowds away from the city.

RAILROAD EMPLOYES PROTEST.

Men Discharged from the Brighton Beach System Demand Their Pay.

Employes of the Brighton Beach Railroad, which stopped operation suddenly Friday last, are complaining of unfair treatment by the company. They say that not only were they not notified of the contemplated action of the management, but that they have been unable to collect the wages due them or to see President Langford and obtain an explanation.

The road has been leased to the Kings County Elevated system, and the services of the men are no longer required.

Abram Brown, until Friday employed on the road as an engineer, said the company owes him his wages for seven weeks, and expenses he incurred while bringing an engine from Chicago. Several other men made nearly similar statements, and declared they would present the matter to the courts to-day.

It is said that the Long Island Road has seized one of the engines of the Brighton Beach Railroad to secure payment for some overdue freight charges.

RELIGION IN HOT WEATHER

Dr. De Costa Reminds His Hearers That the Moral Law Takes No Summer Vacation.

DECALOGUE ALWAYS IN FORCE

Special Appeal to the Bicyclists—Professing Christians Urged to be Careful as to Their Conduct in the Country and at the Seashore.

At the Church of St. John the Evangelist the Rev. Dr. De Costa yesterday delivered the first of a series of hot weather sermons, entitled "The Morals of Warm Weather." He took his text from Jeremiah xlviii., 32: "The spoiler is fallen upon them." The sermon was general in its nature, but he said that before he got through with the series he would come down to concrete matters. He said that the duties of the Christian and the citizen remain the same in Summer as in Winter. The moral law is not abrogated, though many seem to think it is, as soon as the thermometer begins to rise.

He spoke of the efforts of scientific men to produce a yardstick that would always remain of the same length and never would vary in Winter or Summer. Moral estimates, he said, like yardsticks, were liable to change under the influences of heat and cold. We need to be warned against the danger involved in the idea that the Ten Commandments did not apply in Summer, or that if they apply they have a little more elasticity. Many professing Christians, he said, become confused in their moral ideas, doing things at the seashore and in the country which they would be utterly ashamed to do at home.

He went on to show that there was nothing in Summer hostile to religion; that Christians who are described by the Apostle as "God's husbandmen," should, like the farmer, use the hot weather to provide for the Autumn and Winter. He dwelt strongly upon the fact in support of this position that all the great historic religions were produced in hot climates. And they always flourished in the lands toward the tropics.

Dr. De Costa then addressed himself to bicyclists, and pointed out that they were peculiarly liable to forget that the Decalogue had special application to anybody at any time. He urged them to remember that, despite the rise in the temperature and the leeway and latitude afforded them in their rambling that the Ten Commandments were as much in moral force in their country spins at in the city or in their homes.

THE TEST OF CHARACTER.

Sermon by Dr. Oldham of the Ohio University.

In the Metropolitan Temple, on Fourteenth Street, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Oldham of the Ohio University conducted the service. He took as his text, "And he said, whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God, and with what comparison shall we compare it?"

The speaker gave an analysis of the fourth chapter of St. Mark, which told of the obedience of the waves to the command of Christ. He compared the storms on the Sea of Galilee with the storms of life, and reasoned that the chapter was to show the true test of character as brought out by adversity and st